Third Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

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Addendum

Part II
Review of the Operation and Status of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, 2010-2014

Submitted by the President of the Third Review Conference

Introduction

1. The very purpose of the Convention is to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines. The preamble to the Convention emphasises that the path towards the fulfilment of this humanitarian promise is undertaken through the pursuit of both humanitarian and disarmament actions, particularly: ensuring universal adherence to the Convention's comprehensive prohibitions; destroying existing stockpiled anti-personnel mines; clearing mined areas; and, assisting the victims. The Convention also foresees that certain matters are essential for achieving progress in these areas, including: cooperation and assistance; transparency and the exchange of information; measures to prevent and suppress prohibited activities, and to facilitate compliance; and, implementation support.

2. Since the States Parties adopted their second comprehensive review of the operation and status of the Convention, on 4 December 2009 at the Convention's Second Review Conference, or Cartagena Summit on a Mine-Free World, tremendous additional progress has been made toward the fulfilment of the Convention's purpose. While progress continues to be made and while the Convention and the practices developed to guide implementation at the national and international levels have served as models for addressing the humanitarian problems caused by other conventional weapons, challenges remain. This review is intended to record the progress made by the States Parties since the Cartagena Summit, document efforts undertaken to apply the Cartagena Action Plan and the results of these actions, note decisions, conclusions and recommendations made by the States Parties since the Cartagena Summit to facilitate and enhance implementation of the

provisions of the Convention and reflect increased understanding of effective means to implement the Convention.

I. Universalizing the Convention

3. By 4 December 2009, at the close of the Cartagena Summit, 156 States had ratified or had acceded to the Convention. This included 131 of the 133 States that signed the Convention during the period when the Convention was open for signature (i.e., between 3 December 1997 and entry into force on 1 March 1999). As of 4 December 2009, the Convention had entered into force for all 156 States that had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

4. Since the Cartagena Summit, one State ratified the Convention (Poland), three States acceded to the Convention (Finland, Somalia and Tuvalu), and one State succeeded to the Convention (South Sudan). There are now 161 States that have formally expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention. A list of the States Parties, their ratification/accession/succession dates and the dates of entry into force can be found in appendix I.

5. Whereas prior to the adoption of the Convention the use of anti-personnel mines was widespread, there are now few countries within which new use occurs. Not only does the Convention's prohibition on the use of anti-personnel mines bind its 161 parties, but the Convention's norm of no-use also has enjoyed widespread acceptance by States not party to the Convention. Moreover, whereas anti-personnel mines previously were possessed widely, now the vast majority of the States that at one time stockpiled anti-personnel mines – 89 – have joined the Convention.

6. The production of anti-personnel mines remains rare. At one time more than 50 States produced anti-personnel mines. Thirty-six (36) of these States are now parties to the Convention, thereby having agreed to be bound by the Convention's prohibition of the production of anti-personnel mines: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zimbabwe.[1] In addition, according to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), some States not party to the Convention have ceased production of anti-personnel mines or have not produced anti-personnel mines for several years.

7. Licit trade in anti-personnel mines remains non-existent. By having joined the Convention, 161 of the world's States have accepted a legally-binding prohibition on transfers of anti-personnel mines. Even for most States not party to the Convention, this has become the accepted norm, with many of these States having put in place moratoria or bans on transfers of the weapon. Any trade likely is limited to a very low level of illicit trafficking.

8. One measure of States' acceptance of the Convention's norms is through support expressed for an annual United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) resolution on the implementation of the Convention. In the most recent vote on this resolution, the following 18 States not party to the Convention voted in favour: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, China, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya,

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[1] The current versions of the names of States are used even though production of anti-personnel mines took place while some States possessed different names.

the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tonga and the United Arab Emirates.[2] All other United Nations Member States that are not party to the Convention abstained on this vote.

9. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed to encourage States not party to the Convention, particularly those that have professed support for the humanitarian objectives of the Convention, to participate in the work of the Convention.[3] Since the Cartagena Summit, in keeping with the States Parties' tradition of openness, all States not party were invited to the Convention's Intersessional Work Programme and Meetings of the States Parties. The following 25 States not party took part in at least one of the Convention's meetings since 2009: Azerbaijan, Bahrain, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tonga, United Arab Emirates, the United States of America and Viet Nam. Many of these States expressed their support for the humanitarian aims of the Convention and some indicated the manner in which they support States Parties in fulfilling their obligations.

10. Notwithstanding the tremendous progress achieved in the pursuit of the universal acceptance of the Convention and its norms, challenges persist. While new emplacements of anti-personnel mines are rare, since the Cartagena Summit, new use of anti-personnel mines has been recorded by four (4) States not party to the Convention: Israel, Libya, Myanmar and the Syrian Arab Republic. In addition, new emplacements of anti-personnel mines by armed non-State actors were recorded in the following six (6) countries: Afghanistan, Colombia, India, Myanmar, Pakistan and Yemen. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed to condemn and continue to discourage in every possible way any production, transfer and use of anti-personnel mines by any actor.[4] Several States Parties expressed deep concern in response to new emplacements of anti-personnel mines since the Cartagena Summit and called for actors concerned to cease the use of anti-personnel mines.

11. While the vast majority of States with anti-personnel mines in areas under their jurisdiction or control – 59 – have joined the Convention have joined the Convention, it is estimated that 22 have not. All 22 of these States perceives or may perceive that they derive utility from emplaced mines and are, or may be, in essence, users of anti-personnel mines. Moreover, while the vast majority of States with stockpiled anti-personnel mines – 89 – have joined the Convention, 30 of the States not party to the Convention possess or may possess stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

12. The most prevalent barrier to universal acceptance of the Convention remains a persistent view on the part of many States not party that a perceived marginal military utility derived from anti-personnel mines is not outweighed by the grave humanitarian consequences of their use. Overcoming this challenge means further engagement by States Parties of the leadership of States not party, with such efforts complementing engagement at the officials' level and further non-governmental advocacy.

13. Given their resolve to achieve universal adherence to the Convention and its norms, the States Parties agreed at the Cartagena Summit to seize every opportunity to promote ratification of and accession to the Convention, particularly in regions with low adherence to the Convention, and to promote and encourage adherence to the norms of the Convention.[5] In light of the universalisation challenges noted at the Cartagena Summit and

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[2] UNGA Resolution 68/30, 5 December 2013.

[3] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #6.

[4] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #5.

[5] Cartagena Action Plan, Actions #1 and #3.

commitments made to overcome these challenges, His Royal Highness Prince Mired Raad Al-Hussein of Jordan has continued to make himself available to engage States not party to the Convention at a high level. In 2012, a similar commitment was made by Colombian music artist and anti-landmines activist, Juanes. In addition, in June 2013 it was announced that Her Royal Highness Princess Astrid of Belgium would also engage in high level promotion of the Convention. The efforts of these individuals have been supported by the European Union through a European Union Council Decision in support of the implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan.

14. Individual States Parties continued their efforts to promote acceptance of the Convention, including Belgium, which has served as the Coordinator of the informal universalisation contact group.

15. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed to encourage and support the universalisation efforts of all relevant partners, including international, regional and non-governmental organizations.[6] The ICBL and its member organisations continued to promote acceptance of the Convention by States not party to the Convention, undertaking some form of action with respect to virtually every State not party. In addition, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) continued to promote adherence to the Convention, including at a high-level. The ICRC also promoted the Convention's humanitarian norms with non-State actors in various contexts. As well, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States annually adopted a resolution to urge States which have not yet done so to ratify or consider acceding to the Convention as soon as possible to ensure its full and effective implementation.

16. The United Nations has continued to play a role in universalization. The Secretary-General of the United Nations regularly called for the universal adherence and implementation of the Convention. As well, United Nations departments, agencies, funds and programmes continued to promote the Convention.

17. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed to continue promoting universal observance of the Conventions' norms, by condemning, and taking appropriate steps to end the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines by armed non-state actors.[7] Since the Cartagena Summit, two additional armed non-State actors signed the Geneva Call's "Deed of Commitment for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action" bringing to 41 the number of armed non-State actors that have made this commitment. Nevertheless, the view was expressed that when engagement by non-governmental organizations of armed non-State actors is considered, vigilance is required to prevent terrorist organizations from exploiting the Ottawa Process for their own goals. Some States Parties continue to be of the view that when engagement with armed non-state actors is contemplated, States Parties concerned should be informed and their consent would be necessary in order for such an engagement to take place. One State Party reiterated its concern regarding the engagement on the basis of one previous signing of the "Deed of Commitment" of Geneva Call as inconsistent with the above view.

II. Destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines

18. At the close of the Cartagena Summit, the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 4 was an obligation that had been, would have been or was relevant for 86 States Parties, including 77 States Parties that had reported, in

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[6] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #2.

[7] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #4.

accordance with Article 7 that they held stockpiled anti-personnel mines when the Convention entered into force for them and 9 States Parties that had reported that their stockpiles of anti-personnel mines were destroyed prior to entry into force. As of 4 December 2009, all but three States Parties whose deadlines for destruction had occurred by that time reported completion of their stockpile destruction programmes.

19. In total, 152 States Parties no longer held stockpiled anti-personnel mines other than those mines States Parties are permitted to retain for purposes permitted under Article 3, either because they never did or because they had completed their stockpile destruction programmes. At the close of the Cartagena Summit, together the States Parties had reported the destruction of more than 43 million mines. By 4 December 2009, the number of States Parties for which the obligation to destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines remained relevant included the following four: Belarus, Greece, Turkey and Ukraine.

20. Since the Cartagena Summit, one of the four States Parties for which the obligation remained has reported that it has completed the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 4: Turkey. Turkey destroyed almost 3 million stockpiled anti-personnel mines. (See Annex II).

21. At the close of the Cartagena Summit, 1 State Party – Iraq - had provided an initial Article 7 report in 2008 indicating that no stocks were owned or possessed but that the matter will be further investigated and if stockpiled anti-personnel mines were identified, they would be reported and appropriate plans would be developed for their destruction. Since the Cartagena Summit, Iraq appeared to indicate that a small stock of 690 anti-personnel mines was held and all but 45 mines were destroyed.

22. Since the close of the Cartagena Summit, the Convention entered into force for Finland, Poland, Somalia, South Sudan and Tuvalu. Of these 5 States Parties, 2 have reported stockpiled anti-personnel requiring destruction in accordance with Article 4: Finland and Poland. One of these States Parties, Somalia, has reported that it was in the process of verifying if its stockpiles contain anti-personnel mines. Another of these States Parties, South Sudan, originally did not report any stocks, then reported that it discovered previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines but later indicated that this declaration was an error.

23. At the close of the Cartagena Summit, 1 State Party had not yet provided an initial report in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 1: Equatorial Guinea. In addition, of the 5 States Parties for which the Convention entered into force since the Cartagena Summit, 4 provided an initial transparency report: Finland, Poland, Somalia and South Sudan. Since the close of the Cartagena Summit, 1 State Party, which according to other sources of information is presumed not to hold stocks, has not yet provided required initial transparency information and hence has not yet confirmed the presence or absence of stockpiled anti-personnel mines: Tuvalu. Tuvalu's report was due on 28 August 2012.

24. There are now five States Parties for which the obligation to destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines remains relevant – Belarus, Finland, Greece, Poland and Ukraine – with three of these States Parties being non-compliant, including two of them since 1 March 2008. As noted previously, one State Party is in the process of verifying its stockpiles – Somalia – and one State Party still needs to confirm whether it holds stockpiled anti-personnel mines or not –Tuvalu. Hence, there now 156 States Parties which no longer hold stocks of anti-personnel mines because they never did or have completed their destruction programmes. Together these States Parties have reported the destruction of more than 47million] stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

25. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that all States Parties will, when previously unknown stockpiles are discovered after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed, report such discoveries in accordance with their obligations under Article 7, and in addition take

advantage of other informal means to share such information as soon as possible and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority.[8] ("Informal means" could, for example, take the form of sharing information during the Intersessional Work Programme).

26. Since the Cartagena Summit, 5 States Parties have reported the discovery of previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines: Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Guinea Bissau and the Philippines in accordance with the commitments made in the Cartagena Action Plan. Together these States Parties reported the destruction of 3,301 previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines. In addition, Nigeria indicated that it is taking steps to take stock of the munitions in its inventory to determine whether previously unknown anti-personnel mines stocks exist.

27. Since the Cartagena Summit, the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines has continued to be one of the Convention's most complex remaining challenges. Concern was expressed that three States Parties have failed to comply with the four-year deadline to destroy or ensure the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned, possessed or under their jurisdiction or control. The early completion of stockpile destruction programmes has been encouraged and it has been recalled that the Cartagena Action Plan provides guidelines for getting back into the status of compliance.

28. The Convention entered into force for **Belarus** on 1 March 2004 meaning that it had a deadline of 1 March 2008 to complete the destruction of its stockpiled anti-personnel mines. At the close of the Cartagena Summit, Belarus had not concluded implementation of its Article 4 obligations within the timeframe prescribed by the Convention and 3,371,984 stockpiled anti-personnel remained to be destroyed. It was also recorded that the terms and conditions of implementation of the PFM-1 mine joint destruction programme had been identified and Belarus and the European Commission had agreed on a schedule for the preparatory stage of the project. It was further recorded that a European Commission assessment visit to the proposed destruction site was successful, that a tender was launched in July 2009 and that a contract was planned to be signed between the EC and the winner in January 2010.

29. From 2010 to 2014, Belarus continued providing annual updated information in its Article 7 transparency reports and at meetings of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction on the status of its stockpiled anti-personnel mines. Of the 3,371,984 stockpiled anti-personnel mines that remained as of the Cartagena Summit, Belarus indicated in its transparency report in 2010 that 1,812 mines had been destroyed leaving 3,370,172[9] mines in stock. On 20 June 2011, Belarus informed the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction that in 2010, the Belarusian private company "Stroyenergo" had destroyed 160 cassettes of CSF-1 type, which contained 11,520 PFM-1 mines. As of January 2011, 3,356,636 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remained to be destroyed. Since then, the information provided by Belarus indicates that further destruction is pending the completion of the destruction facility and the environmental and safety assessment. Belarus indicated in its transparency report submitted in 2014 that it still possessed 3,356,636 stockpiled anti-personnel mines to be destroyed.

30. On 21 June 2010, Belarus informed the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction that while cooperation between Belarus and the European Commission was ongoing, there had been setbacks since the Cartagena Summit which had delayed the commencement of the project. Belarus further indicated that between December 2009 and

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[8] Cartagena Action Plan, action #12.

[9] This figure was later corrected at the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties to read 3,368,156.

May 2010, the EC had entered into negotiations with a potential contractor but that on 21 May 2010, the EC informed Belarus that the procedure had not been successful. An Addendum to the Financing Agreement was signed by Belarus and it entered into force on 24 August 2010. On 30 June 2010, the EC announced a new tender to select a contractor to implement the project "Destruction of PFM-1 Series Ammunition in Belarus".

31. At the 20 June 2011 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, Belarus indicated that on 21 December 2010, the European Union signed the project contract with a company called Explosives Alaveses SA (EXPAL) of Spain and that the company was registered as a legal entity in Belarus on 19 January 2011. Belarus further indicated that according to the approved timeframes, the Belarusian stockpile of PFM-1 mines would be eliminated in 2013. At the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties, Belarus reported that the construction of the destruction facility carried out by the Russian company Anfacion started on 31 October 2011. Belarus estimated that the completion of the destruction of all stockpiles in accordance with Article 4 in Belarus was May 2013.

32. At the 21 May 2012 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, Belarus indicated that work on the destruction facility was continuing at an ammunition base near Rechitsa in southeastern Belarus. Belarus further indicated that this process was more complicated and time consuming than originally predicted with numerous pieces of equipment needing to be delivered to the destruction site from Spain and Germany and special licences permits needing to be issued for the transfer of explosives and detonators in order to comply with international export control practices. In addition, unfavourable winter weather conditions delayed the construction. Belarus also stated that to effectively address pending issues pertaining to stockpile destruction, Belarus and the European Commission established a "Steering Committee" which met three times in 2012 to address issues that were delaying construction. Belarus indicated that before destruction proceeds the Contractor will complete an environmental impact assessment. Belarus further indicated that destruction would be complete in 2013.

33. At the 27 May 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, Belarus reported that the construction project was 90 percent ready and that a timeframe for the start of the destruction process could not yet be provided. Belarus also indicated that the air and solid wastes from the detonation of the mines would be recycled in accordance with European Union standards and that the European Commission was financing the project at the level of 3.9 million euros. Belarus further reported that in April 2013, an agreement was signed between the Government of Belarus and the European Commission to extend their cooperation on the stockpile destruction project.

34. At the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties, Belarus indicated that since May 2013, a gas-off treatment chamber was made in Germany and delivered to the destruction facility in November 2013. Belarus also indicated that Spanish experts were currently in the process of installing and adjusting the gas-off treatment chamber. In January 2014, the Spanish company EXPAL is planning to finalize its work related to testing of the purification equipment and to start testing the destruction of the first batch of PFM-1 mines.

35. At the 11 April 2014 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, Belarus indicated that the Spanish company EXPAL completed construction and installation works at the destruction facility and that the personnel of the facility was engaged in the adjustment of equipment and check-in its work in testing regime. On 26 March 2014 EXPAL conducted the first practical destruction of mines within the project during which 2 canisters of CSF-1, containing a total of 144 PFM -1 anti-personnel mines were destroyed. Belarus indicated that it was assumed that testing works at the site would continue until mid-May 2014.

36. Belarus has reported to the States Parties details of progress towards the fulfilment of Article 4 obligations but progress has been slow with Belarus facing persistent challenges linked to the destruction of PFM-type mines it has in its stockpile, and only 13,332 anti-personnel being destroyed since the Cartagena Summit. While an expected completion date has been communicated in the past, it is currently unclear when Belarus expects to have fulfilled its Article 4 obligations.

37. The Convention entered into force for **Greece** on 1 March 2004 meaning that it had a deadline of 1 March 2008 to complete the destruction of its stockpiled anti-personnel mines. At the close of the Cartagena Summit, Greece had not concluded implementation of its Article 4 obligations within the timeframe prescribed by the Convention and 1,586,195 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remained to be destroyed. It was also recorded that 225,962 mines had been transferred to Bulgaria and were destroyed and that the transfer and destruction of all stockpiled mines "will be completed by the end of 2009."

38. From 2010 to 2014, Greece continued providing annual updated information in its Article 7 transparency reports and at meetings of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction on the status of its stockpiled anti-personnel mines. In its transparency report of 2010, Greece reported that as of 31 December 2009, 1,566,532 anti-personnel mines remained to be destroyed and that 615,362 mines had been transferred to Bulgaria for the purposes of destruction. Bulgarian authorities reported that between 15 December 2008 and 14 May 2010 a total of 614,882 Greek anti-personnel mines have been delivered and destroyed in Bulgaria. The discrepancy of 480 between the numbers reported by Bulgaria and Greece was brought to the attention of the June 2010 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction and it was noted that the matter was under ongoing examination by the Greek authorities in cooperation with the Bulgarian authorities.

39. On 21 June 2010, Greece informed the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction that the agreement between the Greek Ministry of Defence and company selected to ensure the destruction of the Greek stockpile had been cancelled on 16 June 2010 due to non-fulfilment of the agreement as result of an industrial accident that took place on 3 February 2010. As a consequence Greece would be unable to complete the destruction of its stockpile by the end of 2010. Greece also indicated that given the situation, a more realistic timeline for completion would be early 2011 and that the Greek Ministry of Defence was proceeding rapidly to engage another company to do the work. In October 2010, Greece indicated that after the termination of the contract with EAS (Hellenic Defence Systems) / VIDEX, EAS filed an appeal against the Greek State which was currently under consideration by the relevant Greek courts. Meanwhile, pending the completion of the legal proceedings, Greece was still preparing the work for a new contract, which included the obligation to destroy the remaining stockpile within 6 months of the awarding of the contract.

40. On 20 June 2011, Greece informed the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction that the investigation identified that the discrepancy in numbers was due to an uneven distribution of mines during packaging for the shipment to Bulgaria and that the 480 were indeed stored in an ammunition warehouse of the Greek army. The investigation also resulted in the identification of Greece's initial stockpile before the start of destruction process which amounted to 1,568,167 mines instead of 1,566,532. Also on 20 June 2011, Greece indicated that there were 953,285 stockpiled mines remaining to be destroyed. Greece also indicated that in April 2011, EAS won its case and was re-awarded the stockpile destruction project. On 21 April 2011, EAS submitted a revised proposal with a new timeline and financial conditions which as of 20 June 2011 was still the subject of negotiations between the two parties and that the proposal entailed re-initiation of the contract within the next 6 months and the subsequent completion of destruction within 22 months.

41. At the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties, Greece indicated that the EAS proposal remained unexecuted pending the completion of a judicial process and budgetary appropriations which were anticipated to come following the adoption of the 2012 budget by the Parliament. Greece further indicated that a future new contract would involve the closer engagement of the Hellenic armed forces to monitor the process. Greece also indicated that the competent authorities were examining other options to expedite the destruction process. As of the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties, Greece still had 953,285 mines to destroy.

42. On 21 May 2012, Greece informed the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction that since the 11MSP, there had been no further progress in the destruction of the remaining stockpiled mines, pending a court decision pertaining to the legal dispute between Greece and EAS. Greece also informed that the main proceeding of the Administrative Court of Appeals which was scheduled to take place on 27 September 2012 could not take place due to unforeseen circumstances. At the end of November 2012, a ministerial decision was signed to put the whole process back on track and in the meantime, the Greek armed forces had proceeded to locate the 953,285 stockpiled anti-personnel mines in a single ammunition warehouse so that destruction can proceed immediately when green light is given by the Ministry of Defence.

43. As of 27 May 2013, Greece possessed the same number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines to be destroyed. On 27 May 2013, Greece reported to the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction that a modified contract for the destruction of the remaining mines was signed on 29 April 2013 by EAS and the Greek Ministry of Defence.

44. At the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties, Greece reported that on 7 June 2013, EAS submitted all the relevant documents, including an end-user certificate to the Ministry of Development, Competitiveness and Finance in order to re-launch the destruction process of anti-personnel mines at the facilities of the sub-contractor VIDEX. In taking this process forward, a request for an International Import Certificate was in turn submitted by VIDEX to the Bulgarian Ministry of economy and Energy on 2 July 2013, resulting in the subsequent issuance of the relevant certificate by the competent Bulgarian authorities on 17 October 2013. On 2 December 2013, the Ministry of Development, Competitiveness and Finance issued the export licenses. As a result, at this stage the only remaining pending documents which are required for the commencement of the shipment of mines to Bulgaria are the transport licenses, which were expected to be issued by the competent Greek and Bulgarian authorities within the next weeks. Despite the ongoing financial crisis, Greece indicated that it is in the final stages of the necessary procedures and that it expects transport and destruction of stockpiled mines to begin in early 2014.

45. At the 11 April 2014 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, Greece indicated that on 6 February 2014, the competent authorities of the Ministry of Defence issued a directive pertaining to the security of the transport procedure of the mines being shipped to Bulgaria. On 24 February, 6,528 "DM-31" mines were transported to Bulgaria, on the basis of a transport license issued on 27 January. On 28 February 2014, the competent Bulgarian authorities re-issued the International Import Certificate (I.I.C.), following a proposal of the Greek Ministry of Defence, which requested for a revision of the I.I.C., so that it reads that the mines are transported for "Demilitarization and Disposition Process".

46. Greece further indicated that on 17 March 2014 the competent Greek authorities issued a transport license for 51,298 "DM-31" mines, which would be transported to Bulgaria in the coming weeks. Moreover, on 20 March 2014 5,088 "M2" mines and 2,160 "MI6" mines were transported to Bulgaria, while on Monday, 14 April, 15,000 mines

would be transported to Bulgaria. Greece also indicated that it intended to announce at the Third Review Conference that the process of destruction is well underway, so that Greece can comply with Article 4 of the Convention as soon as possible.

47. During the Third Review Conference, Greece indicated that, based on the information provided by the Bulgarian company VIDEX, 239,112 mines have been transferred to Bulgaria with 107,058 having been destroyed. Greece further indicated that on the basis of the pace of destruction so far and the contractual obligation of the two companies involved in the transport and the destruction process, the destruction process should be completed by the end of 2015, notwithstanding any unforeseen circumstances. The transfer of stockpiled mines is estimated to be complete by 18 August 2014. Greece indicated that there are 714,173 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed.

48. The Convention entered into force for **Turkey** on 1 March 2004, meaning that it had a deadline of 1 March 2008 to complete the destruction of its stockpiled anti-personnel mines. At the time of the Cartagena Summit, Turkey had not concluded implementation of its Article 4 obligations within the timeframe prescribed by the Convention and 956,761 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remained to be destroyed as of the end of October 2009.

49. In April 2010, Turkey indicated through its annual transparency report that 730,458 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remained as of 31 December 2009. On 21 June 2010, Turkey informed the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction that the destruction of the remaining stockpiled mines was being carried out at "full speed" with the Turkish Munitions Disposal Facility running 24 hours a day on the basis of 3 shifts per day. As of 10 August 2010, the number of remaining of anti-personnel mines was further reduced to 161,191 mines. At the close of the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, Turkey had 631 Area Denial Anti-Personnel Mine (ADAM)-type mines (each containing 36 sub-munitions) remaining. Turkey indicated that these mines required special handling because they contain depleted uranium and that these mines would be destroyed by the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency.

50. On 20 June 2011, Turkey informed the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction that the 631 ADAM-type mines were transferred to Germany for destruction. At the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties, Turkey reported that with the destruction of the remaining 22,716 ADAM-type mines which was completed on 21 June 2011, Turkey confirmed that it had completed the fulfilment of its Article 4 obligations.

51. The Convention entered into force for **Ukraine** on 1 June 2006 meaning that it had a deadline of 1 June 2010 to complete the destruction of its stockpiled anti-personnel mines. At the time of the Cartagena Summit, Ukraine had not concluded implementation of its Article 4 obligations within the timeframe prescribed by the Convention and 149,096 POM-2 and 5,950,372 PFM-1 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remained to be destroyed as of 25 May 2009.

52. The Cartagena Summit further recorded that, while Ukraine planned to destroy 1,500,000 mines in 2009 and 600,000 in 2010, a lack of financial resources was undermining the plan. It was also recorded that in June 2009, the EC launched an experts' mission to assess available destruction facilities and to determine the type of assistance with this mission confirming that Ukraine has the technical know-how to destroy its stockpiled PFM type mines, albeit with significant investment in technology and equipment required. As well, it was noted that the destruction of anti-personnel mines had been identified as one of the Ukrainian priorities that could be financed under the European Union's European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), with further needs to be identified in the course of the negotiation between Ukraine and the EC in the framework of the Ukrainian National Programme (UNP) for 2011-2013. Finally, it was recorded that on 16 June 2009, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) received a request for

assistance from Ukraine related to the destruction of Ukraine's stockpiled anti-personnel mines and that the two were discussing modalities for the provision of expert support.

53. On 18 May 2010, Ukraine informed all States Parties that it would be unable to comply with its Article 4 obligations by its 1 June 2010 deadline. On 21 June 2010, at the meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile destruction, Ukraine expressed that a "lack of practical international assistance" did not allow Ukraine to implement its obligations. Ukraine also elaborated on its plans to acquire the resources necessary to complete implementation of article 4, noting that it will work to accumulate national resources, resume cooperation with the EC in the framework of the ENPI (with the new National Indicative Programme for 2011-2013, which will include a sub-priority on the implementation of the Convention, to be finalised through a Memorandum of Understanding between Ukraine and the EC "in the nearest future"), and use, where appropriate, bilateral and multilateral mechanisms to encourage and facilitate the destruction of its stockpiles. Ukraine further indicated that, given the current absence of international support and the economic situation in Ukraine, the destruction process was "on hold."

54. In April 2010, in its transparency report, Ukraine reported that 5,951,785 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remained as of 1 April 2010. Ukraine informed the June 2010 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction that it was estimated that the one rotary kiln at the Pavlograd Chemical Plant could destroy 1 million PFM mines per year, implying that without international assistance to expand capacity it was going to take "six years at the soonest" for Ukraine to complete implementation of article 4. Ukraine further indicated that with "proper financing", the installation and operation of a second incinerator could see destruction completed within three years. Ukraine also indicated that the USA had recently agreed to purchase another incinerator for the Pavlograd Chemical Plant that could be used for the destruction of antipersonnel mines.

55. In April 2011, Ukraine reported, in accordance with Article 7, that 5,951,785 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remained. On 20 June 2011, Ukraine informed the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction that the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine eliminated 6,480 PFM-1 mines in May and June 2011. At the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties, Ukraine indicated that on 21 September 2011, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine signed the Implementing Agreement with the NATO Maintenance and Supply Organisation (NAMSO) which covers the destruction of half of the PFM-type mines.

56. Information provided by Ukraine in 2012 in accordance with its Article 7 transparency obligations indicated that as 31 December 2011, Ukraine had 5,939,905 stockpiled mines, including 5,786,704 PFM mines. Ukraine further informed that the timeline for completion was still to be defined and indicated that with US$ 1 million provided by Norway, the incinerator facility at the Pavlograd Chemical Plant was modernised. Ukraine informed the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties that a total of 17,420 anti-personnel were destroyed in 2012, including 13,920 PFM-1 type mines and 3,500 OZM-type mines leaving 5,922,485 stockpiled mines to be destroyed. Ukraine also indicated that the EC had reserved funds for the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines as part of the second phase of a NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund Project, with 60 percent covered by the EC and 40per cent by Ukraine. Also at the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, Ukraine indicated that the NATO Support Agency had accumulated sufficient resources of its own, thanks to an offer made by the German government, to enable the commencement of the project of large-scale destruction as early as January 2013 with PFM-a type mines destroyed in priority.

57. At the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties, Ukraine reported that the current number of mines for disposal was 5,435,248 PFM-1 (1S) and that as of the 13MSP Ukraine managed to dispose of 1,218,433 mines (among those 567,672 PFM-1 mines). Over the

course of 2013 a total of 332,352 PFM-1 mines were destroyed. Ukraine further reported that until 2015 it plans to destroy 3 million PFM-1 mines within the framework of NATO's Partnership for Peace programme Phase 2, once funding was provided by the European Union. Ukraine further reported that it was constructing an additional site for dismantling ammunition which would significantly increase the rate of destruction of PFM-1 anti-personnel mines.

58. At the 11 April 2014 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, Ukraine reported that as of April 2014 Ukraine managed to dispose of 1,219,005 mines, among them 568,184 PFM mines, and that for the period of year 2013, 332,352 PFM-1 mines have been destroyed mostly due the financial support of Germany. Ukraine further reported that 5,434,676 PFM-1 (1S) mines remained to be destroyed under Article 4 and that deadlines were still to be defined.

59. Ukraine also indicated that with financial assistance from Norway and the USA, the necessary equipment was purchased and installed at the Pavlograd Chemical Plant and that the modernised facilities were officially put into operation. However due to insufficient international financial support, the destruction remained slow and in this regard Ukraine was engaged in an active dialogue with the European Commission and other donors. Ukraine further indicated that, as the domestic funds did not allow performing the destruction tasks at a needed pace, Ukraine's work focused on the disposal of unconditional munitions which further storage could be unsafe and, during the first quarter of 2014, the Ukrainian military engineers destroyed by detonation 8 KSF-1 clusters, containing a total of 572 anti-personnel mines.

60. On 18 June 2014, Ukraine submitted an information paper to the Third Review Conference which indicated that Ukraine destroyed 1,219,008 stockpiled anti-personnel mines and that 5,584,373 anti-personnel mines remained to be destroyed including 5,434,672 PFM type mines, 149,096 POM-2 type mines and 605 OZM-4 type mines. Ukraine further informed that the main impediment to increasing the rate of destruction of anti-personnel mines was a delay in the provision of financial assistance by the European Commission through the mechanisms of the NATO Trust Fund / Partnership for Peace, despite relevant EC commitments envisaged by the Protocol of 19 May 2010 between the Ministry of Economic Development of Ukraine and the EC on the allocation of 6 million targeted funds to Ukraine. Ukraine further indicated that the destruction of anti-personnel mines in 2013-2014 was mainly carried out thanks to voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund by several countries, including Germany and the United States.

61. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties acknowledged that the complexity of destruction of PFM-1-type anti-personnel mines combined with the limited number of entities capable of destroying these mines, the vast numbers of these mines held by Belarus and Ukraine, the inadvisability of transferring these mines for destruction and the high cost of destruction had resulted in a compelling implementation challenge for both States Parties. The States Parties recognised that the destruction of PFM mines is significantly more challenging and complex, technically and financially, than the destruction of other anti-personnel mines. The States Parties also recorded that both Belarus and Ukraine had sought assistance in accordance with article 6 of the Convention and expressed the view that the matter of ensuring compliance on the part of Belarus and Ukraine was the business of all States Parties.

62. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties expressed the view that the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines, while largely a great success story, persists as one of the Convention's most complex remaining challenges, noting that since 1 March 2008, Belarus, Greece and Turkey had not concluded implementation of their article 4 obligations within the time frame prescribed by the Convention and that Ukraine had indicated that it would be unable to comply with its obligation to destroy its stockpiled anti-personnel mines by its

1 June 2010 deadline. Serious concern was expressed with respect to the failure by three States Parties to comply with their obligations by their deadlines as well as to provide a clear timeline for completion and concern was expressed with respect to the looming matter of non-compliance on the part of one additional State Party.

63. Since the Cartagena Summit, one State Party, which had not concluded implementation within the timeframe prescribed by the Convention completed the destruction of its stockpiled anti-personnel mines: Turkey, and one additional State Party, as foreshadowed by the Cartagena Summit, missed its four-year deadline: Ukraine. There are now three States Parties which still have not concluded implementation of their stockpile destruction obligation within the four-year timeframe prescribed by the Convention.

64. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that States Parties that have missed their deadlines for completion of obligations under Article 4 will provide an expected completion date. As of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties it was noted that the States Parties in question had not yet done so. States Parties also noted that all States Parties have a role in being vigilant in ensuring that those with stockpile destruction programmes are on track to meet their obligations, including through the provision of international cooperation and assistance. In addition, it was again noted that Belarus, Greece and Ukraine each have expressed a deep commitment to the Convention and the fulfilment of their obligations.

65. In its initial Article 7 submission in July 2008, **Iraq** stated that it did not hold stockpiles but that the matter would be further investigated and corrected if required in future reports. On 15 June 2010, Iraq reported in accordance with Article 7, 690 stockpiled anti-personnel mines and at the 20 June 2011 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction Iraq further reported that all mines in question, but for 45 retained for purposes permitted in Article 3, had been destroyed.

66. The Convention entered into force for **South Sudan** on 9 July 2011 meaning that it has a deadline of 9 July 2015 to complete the destruction of its stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

67. In its initial Article 7 submission in December 2012, **South Sudan** reported that it had recovered 4 stockpiled anti-personnel mines that had been abandoned in former military camps and that these mines would be destroyed by the Danish Demining Group in the 2012-2013 dry season. At the 27 May 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, South Sudan indicated that the mines in question are a small part of a larger weapon cache that was discovered which will need to be destroyed in its totality as soon as South Sudan gets the funding and when all necessary arrangements are completed. In information provided to the Implementation Support Unit on 12 November 2013, South Sudan indicated that in fact its declaration of the discovery of previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines was an error.

68. The Convention entered into force for **Finland** on 1 July 2012 meaning that Finland has a deadline of 1 July 2016 to complete the destruction of its stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

69. At the 27 May 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, Finland indicated that the destruction process commenced shortly after entry into force, with the destruction of 220,455 mines and that it will be completed by the end of 2015. As well Finland reported that 809,308 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remained to be destroyed. At the 13MSP, Finland indicated that over 90 percent of its stockpile had already been destroyed with over 700,000 mines destroyed in 2013.

70. In its Article 7 transparency report submitted in 2014, Finland indicated that 55,181 anti-personnel remained and that 744,891 mines had been destroyed between 2012 and 10 December 2013. During the Third Review Conference, Finland indicated that it will complete the destruction of its stockpiled mines by the end of 2015, well ahead of the deadline set by the Convention.

71. The Convention entered into force for **Somalia** on 1 October 2012 meaning that Somalia has a deadline of 1 October 2016 to complete the destruction of its stockpiled anti-personnel mines. In in its initial transparency report submitted in 2012 in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 1, Somalia reported that it was currently putting forth efforts to verify if in fact it holds anti-personnel mines in its stockpiles and indicated that it would report on its findings.

72. The Convention entered into force for **Poland** on 1 June 2013 meaning that Poland has a deadline of 1 June 2017 to complete the destruction of its stockpiled anti-personnel mines. Before joining the Convention, Poland regularly provided voluntary information on its stockpiles, including information that indicated that it has progressively reduced its stockpiles with mines withdrawn from inventories and dismantled. At the 12MSP, Poland indicated that the remaining 200,000 mines were taken off the Polish Armed Forces inventory already in 2010 and that since then Poland had managed to destroy 97 percent of its original stocks. At the Third Review Conference, Poland indicated that there are on-going organizational preparations to destroy the remaining stockpiled mines and that Poland is confident that it will be able to accomplish that task well before the 2017 deadline.

73. In its initial transparency report submitted in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 1 on 28 November 2013, Poland reported that 16,957 mines remained in its stockpiles. At the 13MSP, Poland indicated that its initial stockpile was 1,087,984 anti-personnel mines and that before the ratification process started it destroyed approximately 1 million anti-personnel mines. Poland further indicated that 16,957 PSM-1 mines, 2019 PSM-1 mine casings of versions without explosives, 21,044 MON-100 mine casings, and 3,282 mine casings of versions without explosives and various detonators remained to be destroyed and that it would take about 2 years to complete the destruction at a cost of about 175,000 euros.

74. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that all States Parties will, when previously unknown stockpiles are discovered after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed, report such discoveries in accordance with their obligations under Article 7, and in addition take advantage of other informal means to share such information as soon as possible and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority.[10] ("Informal means" could, for example, take the form of sharing information during the Intersessional Work Programme).

75. Since the Cartagena Summit the following States Parties reported information related to the discovery and destruction of previously unknown stockpiled mines:

76. In its Article 7 transparency report submitted in 2014, **Afghanistan** reported the discovery and the destruction of 8,013 previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines in 2013. In the same report Afghanistan provided information on the quantity of previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines discovered and destroyed since 2009, including 1,658 mines in 2010, 2,850 mines in 2011 and 2,276 mines in 2012.

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[10] Cartagena Action Plan, action #12.

77. At the 21 June 2010 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, **Burundi** reported that it had discovered 76 stockpiled anti-personnel mines that were previously unknown. Burundi further reported that these mines have now been destroyed. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2011, Burundi reported the destruction on 18 June 2011, of 69 anti-personnel mines which were stockpiled at the Service National de Renseignement. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2013, Burundi reported that 41 previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines were discovered and destroyed in July 2009 and an additional 7 mines were discovered and destroyed in September 2011.

78. At the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, **Côte d'Ivoire** indicated that during the course of a national weapon inventory conducted in the aftermath of the political crisis of 2010-2011, the Republican Forces discovered several unused boxes of anti-personnel mines. At the 27 May 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that 1,818 previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel were discovered and that 1,526 of these mines were destroyed and 292 kept for purposes permitted under Article 3.

79. At the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties, the **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** indicated that in an effort to determine what munitions held by its armed forces would need to be destroyed in accordance with its obligations of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, its armed forces discovered 8 cassettes containing approximately 500 PF+-S type anti-personnel mines. A the 21 May 2012 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia announced that on 10 May 2012, it destroyed 1,248 PFM-1S mines which were previously unknown.

80. At the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties, **Guinea Bissau** indicated that a small stockpile of anti-personnel mines had been found in Quebo and Gabu military bases during a joint assessment mission conducted by Guinea Bissau's Government and UNMAS to identify the quantity of Guinea Bissau storage ammunitions. Seven PMN mines and two original boxes of POMZ-2 were found. Guinea Bissau indicated its intention to destroy these mines as soon as possible but not later than 31 March 2012. At the 12MSP, Guinea Bissau indicated that due to the lack of logistical and financial support to the Guinea Bissau mine action programme since 31 July 2012, Guinea Bissau was not in a position to carry out the destruction of these mines but was hopeful that they could be destroyed by the 13MSP. Since then no further update was provided by Guinea Bissau on the matter of previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

81. At the 21 May 2012 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, **Nigeria**, in noting that it is a country that has experienced civil war and thus had munitions stored in numerous locations throughout its territory, indicated that, following a ministerial directive, the Nigerian military is taking steps to reassess the munitions in its inventory to determine whether previously unknown stocks exist. Nigeria reaffirmed that, should such stocks be found, it will comply with its obligations and its Cartagena Action Plan commitments.

82. On 30 August 2012, the **Philippines** indicated that in 2011, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Munitions Control Centre (MCC) disposed a total of 334 pieces of newly discovered anti-personnel mine during the conduct of its ammunition surveillance and inspection of the various ammunition depots in the Philippines as mandated by the AFP hierarchy.

83. At the Cartagena Summit, States Parties agreed to "seize every opportunity to promote and encourage adherence to the norms of the Convention"[11]. In 2012, the Co-

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[11] Cartagena Action Plan, action #3.

Chairs of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, Germany and Romania, sought to act upon this commitment by encouraging States not party to share information on steps they are taking to adhere to the norms of the Convention, i.e. by volunteering information on the stockpiled they possessed. While no additional information was shared, the Co-Chairs recalled that some States not party have voluntarily provided information on their stocks and others have provided what they refer to as voluntary Article 7 reports although in some of these documents no information on stockpiled anti-personnel mines has been provided and in other instances it is ambiguous. The Co-Chairs noted in particular the following:

84. **Mongolia**, in 2007, voluntarily reported that it possesses 206,417 anti-personnel mines. In addition, at the 10MSP Mongolia reported that it had destroyed 100 anti-personnel mines at a test destruction, bringing its number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines down to 206,317. As well, Mongolia informed the 10MSP that it would destroy another 380 stockpiled anti-personnel mines in 2011. The **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, in 2011, voluntarily reported that it has a small stockpile of anti-personnel mines but did not provide information on the types and quantities of the mines held.

85. **Azerbaijan**, in 2008 and 2009, voluntarily provided information on various aspects of the landmine situation in Azerbaijan but it did not include information on stockpiles held. **Morocco** has regularly voluntarily provided information on various aspects of the landmine situation in Morocco to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs but has not included information on stockpiles held other than to say that it does not possess stockpiled anti-personnel mines which could be destroyed. At the May 2012 meetings of the Standing Committees, Morocco stated that it does not possess stockpiled anti-personnel mines but only retains inert anti-personnel mines for training purposes. **Sri Lanka** in 2005 voluntarily provided information on various aspects of the landmines situation in Sri Lanka but with respect to stockpiled anti-personnel mines indicated that "the information is not furnished in the present report" and that "with regard to future reports, the position will be reviewed, taking into account all relevant factors."

III. Clearing mined areas

86. At the close of the Cartagena Summit, 55 States Parties had reported areas under their jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines were known or suspected to be emplaced and hence had been or were required to fulfil the obligations contained in Article 5 of the Convention: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian republic of), Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

87. Since the Cartagena Summit, the following has transpired:

(a) The Convention entered into force for two states parties – Somalia and South Sudan – that have reported areas under their jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced.

(b) Of the States Parties for which the Convention entered into force prior to the Cartagena Summit, two, since the Cartagena Summit, reported areas under their jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines were known or suspected to be emplaced: Hungary, Germany.

(c) A total of 13 States Parties that had reported areas under their jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines were known or suspected to be emplaced reported that they had completed implementation of Article 5 of the Convention: Bhutan, Burundi, Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Gambia, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Jordan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Uganda and Venezuela.

88. Given what has transpired since the Cartagena Summit, in total there are 59 States Parties that have reported that they had been or are required to fulfil the obligations contained in Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention. Of these, 28 have now reported that they have fulfilled their obligations to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas. There are now 31 that must still fulfil this obligation: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen, and Zimbabwe. In the Cartagena Action Plan, the States Parties expressed their resolve "to ensure the expeditious identification of all mined areas under their jurisdiction or control and to ensure the clearance and release of these areas as soon as possible, even if an extension has been granted."[12]

89. In 2010 **Afghanistan** reported that 4,418 confirmed hazardous areas totalling 253,427,904 square meters and 512 suspected hazardous areas totalling 70,723,362 square meters remained to be addressed. Since 2010 Afghanistan has been implementing survey and clearance operations, which continue to this day, and now reports its remaining challenge to be 2,534 confirmed hazardous areas totalling 140,802,747 square meters and 281 suspected hazardous areas totalling 35,799,581 square meters. Afghanistan's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 March 2023. Afghanistan has reported that, if sufficient funding is obtained, it is on track to complete implementation by this deadline.

90. In 2010 **Algeria** reported that 41 confirmed hazardous areas on its eastern borders totalling 620,000,000 square metres and 12 confirmed hazardous areas on its western borders measuring 736,000,000 square meters remained to be addressed. Algeria now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 18 confirmed hazardous areas on its eastern borders totalling 1,734,598 square meters and 8 confirmed hazardous areas on its western borders totalling 1,323,890 square meters. Algeria's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 April 2017. Algeria has reported that, if sufficient funding is obtained, it is on track to complete implementation by this deadline.

91. In 2010 **Angola** reported a total of 2,082 suspected hazardous areas measuring 726,417,326 square meters remaining to be addressed. Since 2011 Angola has been carrying out non-technical survey of these areas in order to update and improved the quality of the information in their national database and has reported that today it understands its remaining challenge to include a total of 1,301 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 177,163,832 square meters and 1,019 suspected hazardous areas measuring 424,437,088 square meters. Angola's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 January 2018. In granting Angola's request for an extended deadline, the States Parties noted that, by requesting a five-year extension, Angola was projecting that it would need approximately five years from the date of submission of its request to obtain clarity regarding its remaining challenge, produce a detailed plan and submit a second extension request.

92. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties noted that, while **Argentina** had put forward a "schematic plan" for implementing article 5 in mined areas that it has reported to

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[12] Cartagena Action Plan, paragraph 11.

be under its jurisdiction or control. Argentina itself has indicated that it "does not exercise territorial control over the land to be demined." The States Parties further noted the importance of a State Party providing information on changes to the status of the control of mined areas when such a State Party has indicated that matters related to control affect the implementation of article 5 during extension periods. Since the Cartagena Summit, Argentina has reported no changes. Argentina's extended deadline for implementation is 1 March 2020.

93. In 2010 **Bosnia and Herzegovina** reported that 1,578 square meters of suspected hazardous areas remained to be addressed. Bosnia and Herzegovina now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 1,225 square kilometres of areas known or suspected to contain emplaced anti-personnel mines. Bosnia and Herzegovina's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 March 2019.

94. In 2010 **Cambodia** reported that 648.8 square kilometres of areas known or suspected to contain emplaced anti-personnel mines remained to be addressed. Cambodia now reports that it has completed a baseline survey in 124 priority districts, as it had committed to do in its request for an extended demining deadline, and had identified a total of 2,005 square kilometres contaminated by explosive remnant of war remaining to be addressed with 1,196 square kilometres of this suspected to be contaminated by anti-personnel mines. Cambodia's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 January 2020.

95. In 2010 **Chad** reported that 678 square kilometres of areas known or suspected to contain emplaced anti-personnel mines remained to be addressed. Chad now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 113 areas totalling 104.5 square kilometres. Chad's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 January 2020. In granting Chad's request for an extended deadline, the States Parties requested that Chad submit, by the Third Review Conference, a clear and detailed national survey and clearance plan leading to completion with this plan addressing information discrepancies in the extension request. Chad submitted documentation in this regard prior to the Third Review Conference. In addition, in granting the request in 2013, the States Parties, in noting that Chad indicated that its mine action strategy will be subject to a mid-term evaluation in 2015, requested Chad to inform the States Parties, by the end of 2015, of the results of its mid-term evaluation of the strategy, including if necessary, providing an updated strategy that takes into account new information.

96. In 2010 **Chile** reported that 164 areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines remained to be addressed. Chile now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 113 mined areas totalling 13,804,180 square meters. Of these 113 areas, 98 are known to contain anti-personnel mines and 15 are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, while these 15 areas were cleared prior to the entry into force of the Convention, there remains suspicion that anti-personnel mines may exist in these areas. Chile's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 March 2020.

97. In 2010 **Colombia** reported that 22 of its 34 minefields located around military bases had been addressed and that, in addition to the 12 such minefields that remained to be addressed, it faced the unquantified threat of improvised anti-personnel mines employed by illegal armed groups. Colombia has now completed clearance of the remaining 12 minefields located around military bases and is continuing to carry out efforts to address and quantify the threat posed by improvised mines. Colombia reported that, from 2006-2013, a total of 19,723 incidents with improvised mines have been recorded and that of these a total of 16,234 are "open" (the source of the information is reliable and contains state that allows for the identification of the area were the incident took place), 3,332 have been "closed" (the source was not sufficiently reliable or the information reported did not allow for the identification of the area were the incident occurred), 112 are in "process of

information collection" (the source of the information is dependable but complementary information is required) and 45 are "without status" (has not been through the verification process). Colombia reported that non-technical surveys have taken place in Antioquia, Bolivar, Caldas and Santander and that as a result of these efforts 114 suspected hazardous areas and 5 confirmed hazardous areas have been discovered to date. Colombia's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 March 2021.

98. In 2010 **Croatia** reported that 887 square kilometres of suspected hazardous area remained to be addressed. Croatia now reported that its remaining challenge amounts to 595.8 square kilometres of suspected hazardous area. Croatia's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 March 2019.

99. In 2010, **Cyprus** reported 3 localities in the areas of its jurisdiction that are under the government's effective control, containing areas in which anti-personnel mines are known to be emplaced. The areas were reported to contain 2,183 anti-personnel mines. In 2012, Cyprus reported all implementation of Article 5 of the Convention had been completed in all areas under its effective control. Also in 2012, the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties (12MSP) granted Cyprus' request for an extended deadline In granting the request, the meeting noted that Cyprus had expressed that the sole circumstance which impedes the ability of Cyprus to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas that it has reported to be under its jurisdiction or control is that Cyprus has indicated that it did not have effective control over the remaining areas in question. The meeting further noted the importance of a State Party providing information on changes to the status of the control of mined areas when such a State Party has indicated that matters related to control affect the implementation of Article 5 during extension periods. Since the 12MSP, Cyprus has reported no changes. Cyprus' extended deadline for implementation is 1 July 2016.

100. In 2011 the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** reported that it was difficult to determine the remaining challenge with precision before the finalization of the General Mine Action Survey and General Mine Action Assessment being carried out at the time but that the national database contained a total of 70 suspected hazardous areas and 12 confirmed hazardous areas. The Democratic Republic of the Congo now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 130 mined areas measuring 1.8 million square meters. The Democratic Republic of the Congo's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 January 2015. The Democratic Republic of the Congo submitted, for consideration at the Third Review Conference, a request for an extended deadline.

101. In 2009 **Ecuador** reported that 75 objectives totalling 498,632.89 square meters and estimated to contain 5,923 anti-personnel mines and 30 anti-tank mines remained to be addressed and that it needed to finalize impact surveys in the Provinces of Morona Santiago and Zamora Chinchipe. Ecuador now reported that its remaining challenge amounts to 26 areas measuring 298,973.5 square meters. Records of these mined areas were received from Peru in November 2013 and are pending technical survey. Ecuador's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 October 2017.

102. In 2010 **Eritrea** reported that 702 suspected hazardous areas remained to be surveyed. Eritrea now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 434 mined areas totalling 33,432,811 square meters. Eritrea's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 February 2015. Eritrea submitted, for consideration at the Third Review Conference, a request for an extended deadline.

103. In 2010 **Ethiopia** reported that 57 confirmed hazardous areas and 442 suspected hazardous areas remained to be addressed. Ethiopia now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 314 suspected hazardous areas. These areas have not been visited by the technical survey unit. Ethiopia's deadline to complete implementation is 1 June 2015. In April 2014, Ethiopia informed the Convention's intersessional meetings that it would

request an extended deadline. By the time of the Third Review Conference, Ethiopia had not submitted a request for consideration by that conference.

104. In 2010 **Iraq** reported that 1,875 mined areas totalling 223,751,119 square meters remained to be addressed. Iraq now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 91 confirmed hazardous areas totalling 96,317,584 square meters and 56 suspected hazardous areas totalling 312,564,040.5 square meters in southern Iraq, and 95 confirmed hazardous areas totalling 1,206,656,028 square meters and 59 suspected hazardous areas totalling 223,849,427 square meters in the Kurdistan Region. Iraq's deadline to complete implementation is 1 February 2018.

105. In 2010 **Mauritania** reported that 17 communities identified by a Landmine Impact Survey and four areas identified through information provided to Mauritania by Morocco totalling 64,819,740 square metres remained to be addressed. Mauritania now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 5 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 1,623,274 square meters. Mauritania's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 January 2016. In 2010 **Mozambique** reported that 10 million square meters remained to be addressed. Mozambique has now reported that its remaining challenge amounts to 130 tasks totalling 5,379,947 square meters. Mozambique's extended deadline to complete implementation is 31 December 2014.

106. In 2011 **Niger** reported that it had discovered a previously unknown mined area and that its remaining challenge amounted to 1 mined area totalling 2,400 square meters, with technical survey due to commence in April 2014. Niger's extended deadline to complete implementation is 31 December 2015.

107. In 2010 **Peru** reported that 29 confirmed hazardous areas totalling 169,800 square meters remained to be addressed. Peru now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 136 confirmed hazardous areas totalling 482,254 square meters. This includes information received by Ecuador over the period of November 2012 – November 2013 concerning 128 mined areas containing 6,884 mines and totalling 445,754 square meters. Peru's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 March 2017.

108. In 2010 **Senegal** reported that 149 suspected hazardous areas remained to be addressed. These areas were identified in the administrative regions of Ziguinchor, Sédhiou and Kolda and, for safety reasons, the survey teams could not access certain areas. Senegal now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 51 confirmed hazardous areas totalling 225,935.24 square meters in Ziguinchor, Oussouye, Bignona and Goudomp as well as 291 suspected hazardous areas totalling 1,400,000 square meters which, for security reasons, are still pending survey. Senegal's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 March 2016.

109. In 2010 **Serbia** reported that 24 suspected hazardous areas totalling 3,500,000 square meters remained to be address. Serbia now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 10 confirmed mined areas totalling 1,221,196 square meters and 12 suspected hazardous areas totalling 2,080,000 square meters. Serbia's extended deadline to complete implementation is 1 March 2019.

110. In 2013 **Somalia** reported, in its initial transparency report, that landmine contamination in the southern part of the country has not been quantified but that surveys carried out elsewhere had identified 772 suspected hazardous areas in Somaliland, 47 suspected hazardous areas in Puntland and 210 suspected hazardous areas in the regions of Sool and Sanaag. Somalia's deadline for implementation is 1 October 2026.

111. In 2012 **South Sudan** reported, in its initial transparency report, that 707 suspected hazardous areas totalling 159,367,011 square metres remained to be addressed. South

Sudan now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 320 minefields which remained "open" for clearance. South Sudan's deadline for implementation is 9 July 2021.

112. In 2010 **Sudan** reported that 137 confirmed hazardous areas totalling 10,672,650 square meters, 94 suspected hazardous areas and 92 "dangerous areas" totalling 34,719,947 square meters remained to be addressed. Sudan now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 56 confirmed hazardous areas totalling 2,652,771 square meters, 34 suspected hazardous areas and 38 "dangerous areas" totalling 18,294,896 square meters. Sudan also has reported that the security situation in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States prevents survey and clearance operations from taking place. Sudan's extended deadline for implementation is 1 April 2019.

113. In 2010 **Tajikistan** reported the following: that 115 confirmed hazardous areas totalling 5,601,370 square meters and 360 suspected hazardous areas totalling 5,794,000 square meters remained to be addressed on the Tajikistan-Afghanistan border; that 36 suspected hazardous areas totalling approximately 3,454,261 square meters remained to be addressed in the Central Region; and, that 57 suspected hazardous areas remained to be addressed on the Tajik-Uzbek border. Tajikistan now reports that 128 confirmed hazardous areas totalling 6,118,852 square meters and 110 suspected hazardous areas are pending survey on the Tajikistan-Afghanistan border and 19 suspected hazardous areas totalling 2,899,000 square meters are pending survey in the Central Region. Survey has been carried out on the Tajikistan-Uzbekistan border and none of the mined areas previously suspected are in areas under Tajikistan's jurisdiction or control. Tajikistan's extended deadline for implementation is 1 April 2020.

114. In 2010 **Thailand** reported that 550 square kilometres of area known or suspected to contain emplaced anti-personnel mines remained to be addressed. Thailand now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 496.75 square kilometres in 18 provinces. Thailand's extended deadline for implementation is 1 November 2018.

115. In 2010 **Turkey** reported that 977,407 anti-personnel mines located on its border with Syria, Iraq, Iran, and Armenia as well as in areas other than borders remained to be destroyed. Turkey now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 3,514 confirmed hazardous areas toalling 213,582,010 square meters and containing 814,099 anti-personnel mines and 163,823 anti-tank mines. Turkey's extended deadline for implementation is 1 March 2022.

116. In 2010 the **United Kingdom** reported that 117 mined areas totalling 13.15 square kilometres remained to be addressed and that, once a feasibility study was completed, clearance of three priority areas (Fox Bay West (east settlement), Sapper Hill and Goose Green 11) would be carried out. Since 2010, the United Kingdom reported that 4.6 square kilometres had been released through area reduction and that 0.22 square kilometres had been cleared. The United Kingdom also reported that 4.7 square kilometres had been subjected to battle area clearance. The United Kingdom's extended deadline for implementation is 1 March 2019.

117. In its 2008 request for an extended mine clearance deadline, **Yemen** reported that 1,088 mined areas totalling 923,332,281 square meters remained to be address. Yemen now reports that its remaining challenge amounts to 923 mined areas totalling 840,862,173.6 square meters. Survey also remains to be carried out in previously un-surveyed areas and areas in which recent conflicts have taken place. Yemen's extended deadline for implementation is 1 March 2015. Yemen submitted, for consideration at the Third Review Conference, a request for an extended deadline.

118. In 2010 **Zimbabwe** reported that 7 confirmed hazardous areas and a further 3 suspected hazardous areas totalling 800 square kilometers remained to be addressed. Zimbabwe now reports that, upon a closer analysis of the information and following survey

activities, its remaining challenge amounts to 8 mined areas totalling 208.88 square kilometres. Re-survey of all mined areas is currently being undertaken and is expected to conclude by September 2014. Zimbabwe's extended deadline for implementation is 1 January 2015. Zimbabwe submitted, for consideration at the Third Review Conference, a request for an extended deadline.

119. Since the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties recorded that compliance with the obligation to destroy all emplaced anti-personnel mines is of heightened importance. While progress in implementing Article 5 has been recorded on the part of many individual States Parties over the past five years, the large number of States Parties that have requested extensions on their deadlines suggests that there has been only a qualified success in overcoming the challenge of clearing or otherwise releasing all mined areas.

120. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties recalling the decisions taken at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties (7MSP) to establish a process for the preparation, submission and consideration of requests for extensions of Article 5 deadlines, noted the suggested outline provided by the Implementation Support Unit to assist requesting States Parties in organising the content of their requests and expressed the view that the Article 5 extensions process has led to the establishment of an orderly and predictable calendar for submitting, analysing and considering extension requests. At the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties in 2011, the States Parties noted that the Article 5 extension request process places a heavy burden on the representatives of those States Parties that are mandated to analyse the requests and in this context recommended that those States Parties mandated to analyse requests in 2012 reflect on the process to date with a view to identifying efficient methods to ensure that high quality requests and analyses are prepared and with a view to recommendations on this matter being submitted for consideration to the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties (12MSP). On the basis of this reflection, at the 12MSP, the States Parties adopted recommendations regarding the process of preparation, submission and consideration of requests with a view inter alia to accelerate the analysis process in order to increase its efficiency.

121. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that States Parties that have been granted an extension to their initial Article 5 deadline will complete implementation of Article 5 as soon as possible but not later than their extended deadlines, ensure progress toward completion proceeds in accordance with the commitments made in their extension requests and the decisions taken on their requests, and report regularly on such progress. Since the Cartagena Summit, it was noted that several of the States Parties with extended deadlines have fallen short of the annual benchmarks or other commitments made in their extension requests. It was also noted that increased funding had been identified as a requirement in order for several of the State Parties with extended deadlines to meet their commitments and that this funding had not materialised, from either national or external sources.

122. At the Cartagena Summit, it was recorded that one of the first challenges faced by many States Parties that must still complete implementation of Article 5 is to undertake or complete the task of making every effort to identify all areas under a State Party's jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced. It was further recorded that several States Parties, including some for which the Convention entered into force several years ago, had not yet provided clarity pursuant to their obligation to report on the location of all mined areas that contain or are suspect to contain, anti-personnel mines. Since the Cartagena Summit, while there has been some success in States Parties better defining the location and nature of their implementation challenges, it remains of paramount importance that the States Parties that are in the process of implementing Article 5 do their utmost to identify, if they have not yet done so, the precise perimeters and locations, to the extent possible, of all areas under their jurisdiction

or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced, and report this information as required by Article 7.

123. In the Cartagena Action Plan, it was agreed that "States Parties that have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control, will do their utmost to ensure that all available methods for the full and expedient implementation of Article 5 (1), as recommended by States Parties at the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, are applied where and as relevant, by developing and implementing applicable national standards, policies and procedures for releasing land through technical and non-technical means that are accountable and acceptable to local communities, including through the involvement of women and men in the acceptance process."[13] Since the Cartagena Summit, the United Nations' International Mine Action Standards on Land Release were reviewed and updated. On April 2013, these IMAS were endorsed by the IMAS review board. These updated IMAS promote the "evidence-based decision-making process that helps determine with confidence which land needs further action and which does not" in the most efficient manner possible. When adhered to, these IMAS should increase clarity regarding a State Party's remaining implementation challenge. Clarity should also result from the IMAS's emphasis on the use of standardized language to describe a States Parties' contamination.

124. The 11MSP noted that the Convention is silent on how to address situations where States Parties, which never have reported Article 5 obligations, discover previously unknown mined areas. The 11MSP further noted a need to develop a rational response to such situations which is firmly anchored in the object and purpose of the Convention and which does not undermine the legal obligations to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas as soon as possible. In this context, the meeting requested that the President, supported by the Coordinating Committee, consult with all relevant stakeholders to prepare a constructive discussion on this matter at the May 2012 meetings of the Standing Committees with a view to recommendations on this matter being submitted for consideration at the 12MSP. Pursuant to the work carried out by the Coordinating Committee in 2012 and discussions at the May 2012 intersessional meetings, and on the basis of a proposal made by the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance (Indonesia and Zambia), the States Parties at the 12MSP made the following commitments:

(a) If after its original or extended deadline to implement Article 5 has expired, a State Party, as an exceptional circumstance, discovers a mined area (as defined by Article 2.5 of the Convention), including a newly mined area, under its jurisdiction or control that is known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, the State Party should immediately inform all States Parties and all stake-holders of the affected area of such a discovery and shall undertake to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area as soon as possible.

(b) If the State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area before the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference (whichever falls earlier), it should submit a request for an extended deadline, which should be as short as possible and no more than ten years, either to that Meeting or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery permits or to the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery does not permit, in accordance with the obligations enshrined in Article 5 and the process for submission of requests for extensions agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties. Requests submitted should be analysed also in accordance with the process agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties and commonly practiced since 2008, and decided upon in accordance with Article 5.

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[13] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #15.

(c) States Parties concerned by the above mentioned decision shall continue to fulfil their reporting obligations under Article 7 of the Convention, including the obligation to report on the location of all mined areas that contain or are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines under their jurisdiction or control and on the status of programs for their destruction. Each State Party should also continue to provide updates relative to these and other commitments at meetings of the Standing Committees, Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences.

IV. Assisting the victims

125. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties reaffirmed their understandings on victim assistance taking into account the evolution in understandings that had occurred through years of implementing the Convention as well as reflecting upon new developments in areas such as disability, international humanitarian law, and human rights law. In addition, the States Parties expressed their resolve to provide assistance to victims, in accordance with applicable humanitarian and human rights law "with the aim of ensuring their full and effective participation and inclusion in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their communities."

126. The *Cartagena Action Plan* contains eleven actions specific to victim assistance (actions #23 through to #33).[14] Through these actions, the States Parties committed themselves to address issues identified as being central to the provision of victim assistance: coordination, understanding the extent of the challenge, legislation and policies, planning, monitoring and evaluation, national responsibility, accessibility including to appropriate services, non-discrimination, awareness raising, inclusion, the involvement of relevant experts, resource mobilisation, inclusive development, and, regional and bilateral cooperation.

(a) *Coordination:* In order to ensure a holistic, integrated, and sustainable approach to assisting mine survivors, their families and communities, it is essential that there be cooperation between relevant government ministries, organisations of persons with disabilities, international agencies, and nongovernmental organizations. Through Action 24, States Parties agreed to "establish, if they have not yet done so, an inter-ministerial/inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of relevant national policies, plans and legal frameworks, and ensure that this focal entity has the authority and resources to carry out its task."

(b) *Understanding the extent of the challenge:* Through Action 25, States Parties agreed to "collect all necessary data, disaggregated by sex and age, in order to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate adequate national policies, plans and legal frameworks including by assessing the needs and priorities of mine victims and the availability and quality of relevant services, make such data available to all relevant stakeholders and ensure that such efforts contribute to national injury surveillance and other relevant data collection systems for use in programme planning."

(c) *Planning:* Through Action 27, States Parties agreed to "develop and implement, if they have not yet done so, a comprehensive plan of action and budget that addresses the rights and needs of mine victims through objectives that are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time bound, ensuring that such a plan is integrated into broader relevant national policies, plans, and legal frameworks."

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[14] A further three actions, contained in the section on cooperation and assistance of the Cartagena Action Plan, are also applicable to efforts to assist the survivors, their families and communities (action #39, action #41, and action #46).

(d) *Legislation and policies:* Legislative and policy frameworks should guarantee rights and help ensure accessibility, quality medical treatment, adequate healthcare, social protection and non-discrimination for all citizens with disability, including mine survivors. Through Action 26, States Parties agreed to "develop, or review and modify if necessary, implement, monitor and evaluate national policies, plans and legal frameworks with a view to meet the needs and human rights of mine victims."

(e) *Monitoring and evaluation:* When plans, policies and legal frameworks are established, it is essential to undertake regular monitoring and evaluation of these policies, plans and legal frameworks to ensure that activities are being implemented and that implementation is having a tangible impact on the quality of daily life of mine victims and other persons with disabilities. Through Action 28, States Parties agreed to "monitor and evaluate progress regarding victim assistance within broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks on an ongoing basis, encourage relevant States Parties to report on the progress made, including resources allocated to implementation and challenges in achieving their objectives, and encourage States Parties in a position to do so to also report on how they are responding to efforts to address the rights and needs of mine victims."

(f) *Accessibility of services:* Good coordination, planning and legislative and policy frameworks should eliminate barriers and ensure access to services and information for survivors and other persons with disabilities on a basis equal with others. Through Action 31, States Parties agreed to "increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate services for female and male mine victims, by removing physical, social, cultural, economic, political and other barriers, including by expanding quality services in rural and remote areas and paying particular attention to vulnerable groups." The States Parties have understood that appropriate services include emergency and continuing medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial support, education and socio-economic reintegration to ensure a comprehensive and holistic approach.

(g) *Awareness raising:* Barrier-free access to services is necessary but not sufficient. It is also necessary that mine victims and other persons with disabilities are aware of their rights and efforts are made to counter stigma, discrimination and misunderstandings faced by mine victims and other persons with disabilities. Through Action 33, States Parties agreed to "raise awareness among mine victims about their rights and available services, as well as within government authorities, service providers and the general public to foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities including mine survivors."

(h) *Non-discrimination and good practice:* The States Parties for some time have understood that data collection and information management, coordination and planning, and access to services should be carried out in such a way that there is non-discrimination between mine survivors and others who have otherwise been injured and / or have acquired a disability. Through Action 32, States Parties agreed to "ensure that appropriate services are accessible through the development, dissemination and application of existing relevant standards, accessibility guidelines and of good practices to enhance victim assistance efforts."

(i) *Responsibility:* Action 30 emphasises national responsibility, with States Parties having agreed to "strengthen national ownership as well as develop and implement capacity building and training plans to promote and enhance the capacity of the women, men and associations of victims, other organisations and national institutions charged with delivering services and implementing relevant national policies, plans and legal frameworks."

(j) *Inclusion:* Through Action 23, States Parties agreed to "ensure the inclusion and full and active participation of mine victims and their representative organizations as well as other relevant stakeholders in victim assistance related activities, in particular as regards the national action plan, legal frameworks and policies, implementation mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation."

(k) *Involvement of relevant actors:* Significant progress has been made to improve understandings on victim assistance within State entities with responsibility for disability, health care and the provision of social services. Through Action 29, States Parties agreed to "ensure the continued involvement and effective contribution in all relevant convention related activities by health, rehabilitation, social services, education, employment, gender and disability rights experts, including mine survivors, inter alia by supporting the inclusion of such expertise in their delegations."

Afghanistan

127. *Coordination*: Afghanistan's Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled is the national focal point for matters that concern victim assistance, collaborating with the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Education, and other disability stakeholders. In 2009, an Inter-Ministerial Working Committee on Disability was established by presidential decree. It functions as the highest government body on disability/victim assistance issues. In addition, a Disability Stakeholders Coordination Group has been established to ensure coordination between relevant government bodies and national and international disability organisations. The coordination group meets monthly in Kabul and has four regional branches, which meet quarterly and report to the head office in Kabul.

128. In 2012, Afghanistan reported coordination challenges due to the limited amount of short-term funding resulting in a lack of continuity with disability programmes and an inability to plan into the future. Other challenges noted at that time included limited human capacity, the absence of a system to monitor the implementation of existing programs, and the challenging security environment. In Afghanistan reported to the 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance that, with the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), it was in the process of establishing a National Disability Rights Commission, which would be tasked with promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and monitoring implementation of the CRPD. The Disability Rights Commission would be entrusted with responsibility to specially monitor progress on implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention's obligation to assist the victims.

129. *Understanding the extent of the challenge*: No comprehensive tool to collect and manage disability data exists in Afghanistan. The Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan collects data on landmine and other explosive remnants of war casualties and collaborates closely with the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled to exchange information. Afghanistan reported that the lack of a comprehensive disability data system presents a challenge for planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating plans and programmes. Afghanistan had indicated that, by the Third Review Conference, it planned to develop a comprehensive mechanism for data collection and management which would enable the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled to understand needs and prioritise accordingly across various categories of disabled people, including landmine and other explosive remnants of war survivors and to identify gaps in service provision.

130. *Planning:* The Afghanistan National Disability Plan expired in 2011. In 2012, Afghanistan reported that it was in the process of reviewing the successes and shortcomings of the plan to feed into the process of developing the new one. The review of the plan

indicated that 78 out of 158 action points had been achieved and that shortcomings were due to security, finance and lack of capacity. Afghanistan reported to the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties that, as a result of the ratification of the CRPD, it was in the process of developing an action plan to implement the CRPD with a special focus on survivors of landmines. Afghanistan indicated that the new plan would be developed with a view to enabling regular monitoring and evaluation of the plan's objectives from the outset.

131. *Laws and Policies:* Following ratification of the CRPD, Afghanistan has undertaken an analysis of existing domestic laws concerning persons with disabilities. A number of amendments have been proposed and the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled is in the process of follow-up to bring domestic laws in line with the CRPD. For example, amendments have been made to certain articles of the *Law on the Rights and Benefits of Disabled Persons* with these publicised in Afghanistan's Official Gazette on 18 March 2013.

132. Afghanistan reported that a *National Policy for Persons with Disabilities* is being drafted in response to CRPD ratification and that it contains a component on promoting the rights of survivors of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. In addition, Afghanistan reported that its first *Disability and Physical Rehabilitation Strategy* was approved by the Ministry of Public Health on 6 May 2013 covering a four-year period. The strategy seeks to raise the profile of disability issues at the national level and to enhance the effectiveness ministry programmes for rehabilitation and social inclusion. Afghanistan also reported that it is developing a *National Strategy on Mental Health.*

133. *Monitoring:* Afghanistan reported that monitoring the implementation of laws, plans, policies and programmes relating to disability is challenging due to the lack of a well-functioning system, limited tools, and weak capacity. In 2012, Afghanistan reported that it planned to establish an improved mechanism for collecting and managing data in order to generate the information necessary to enhance implementation of, and reporting on, relevant laws, plans, policies and programmes. There is a greater focus on reporting since ratification of the CRPD as Afghanistan is obliged, under the CRPD, to submit a comprehensive report on measures taken to implement the Convention in 2014.

134. *Access to Services:* In 2012, Afghanistan reported on incremental progress in increasing the availability of and accessibility to services. This has been done in part through implementation of an inclusive education programme to raise awareness and train school teachers, children with disabilities and their parents on principles of inclusive education and the right to quality education for all. In addition, a peer-support pilot project has been implemented, reaching 2,000 persons with disabilities, 40 per cent of whom were female. Vocational training targeted towards women with disabilities has been provided, a job-matching scheme in which people with disabilities were matched up with available jobs in government institutions or non-governmental organizations has been implemented, and various awareness raising campaigns focusing on the physical accessibility of public buildings have been carried out.

135. Afghanistan reported challenges in ensuring quality services in rural and remote areas due to physical barriers, the security situation, and limited resources. Other challenges reported include the significant number of landmine survivors across the country, the lack of physical infrastructure to adequately address their needs, and the lack of clarity regarding the extent to which current services are not meeting their needs. In 2013, Afghanistan reported that it is working with UN Women to provide skills development training for women survivors of landmines and that, in collaboration with the UNDP, it has launched a project in which training in business management is provided to street vendors with disabilities.

136. *Awareness Raising:* Afghanistan reported that a new Department for Advocacy and Research has been established at the National Disability Institute. Its work will raise awareness of the rights and capacities of persons with disabilities, including landmine and other explosive remnants of war survivors, and work closely with stakeholders to expand community based mine risk education. Afghanistan reported that numerous mass media campaigns have been undertaken across all thirty four provinces to raise awareness on the rights and capacities of persons with disabilities, including landmine and other explosive remnants of war survivors. In addition, national events are convened annually to mark International Day of Persons with Disabilities.

137. *Responsibility:* Afghanistan reported capacity building of health providers in six provinces through training provided by the Ministry of Public Health. This addressed physical rehabilitation, disability awareness, the early detection and identification of disabilities, and improving access to healthcare for persons with disabilities. Further activities are required to build the capacity, knowledge, and skills of all relevant ministries, agencies, service providers and other partners. Challenges include limited resources, a lack of political support, and unsustainable funding for disability programmes.

138. *Inclusion:* Afghanistan reported that an inclusive approach was adopted in the development of its disability plan and it will continue to be an essential element in the plan's review and redevelopment. Afghanistan indicated that it will continue work closely with survivors, other persons with disabilities, their representative organisations and other relevant actors to ensure that a new plan and existing legislation are brought in line with CRPD standards.

Albania

139. *Coordination:* Albania reported that its Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities is the leading ministry on disability issues. Although the Albanian Mines and Munitions Coordination Office plays a lead role with respect to coordination, monitoring, advocacy, and resource mobilisation for victim assistance in Albania. The latter is chaired by the Deputy Minister of Defence, and includes the participation of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, and the Ministry of Finance.

140. *Understanding the extent of the challenges faced*: In 2012, Albania reported that the collection of data on new and previously unreported incidents involving unexploded ordnance is undertaken on an ongoing basis by the Red Cross National Society in conjunction with local NGO "Alb-AID". Collected data is passed to the Albanian Mines and Munitions Coordination Office and shared amongst all relevant partners such as health professionals and respective institutions and social service providers at the local and national levels. Data are disaggregated by age and gender.

141. In 2012, Albania indicated that it planned to establish a system to hand all finalized data and statistics over to Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities which will act as a centralized body for data on disability, including victim assistance, and to share and disseminate information amongst all relevant government agencies, national and international organisations and other actors. No further information has been provided on this matter. In 2013, Albania reported that a socio-economic and medical needs assessment of survivors of abandoned explosives was being conducted in six regions of Albania by a non-governmental organisation. Albania indicated that a national workshop would be convened to share the findings of the needs assessment.

142. *Planning:* Current disability efforts, including assistance to survivors, are based upon the *National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities* 2005 to 2014. The Strategy defines objectives to be undertaken during the period of implementation and outlines the respective responsibilities of the central and local government in achieving the objectives. A national

planning workshop on victim assistance was convened in 2010, bringing together relevant ministries, regional and local authorities, donors, international and national organisations and survivors and other persons with disabilities, to examine the progress made and the challenges that remain and to begin the development of a four year action plan to guide victim assistance activities in accordance with the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities.

143. Albania reported challenges in implementing its national plan included limited financial resources from external sources. Albania reported that, although national resources are allocated and increased annually, funding is not sufficient to fully meet the needs of landmine and other explosive remnants of war survivors. For example, prosthetic/orthotic capacities exist at Kukes hospital, but the unit lacks components and raw materials for major repairs and production of new prostheses. Further challenges reported by Albania include the fact that physical rehabilitation is given a low priority within the medical sector, that health professionals migrate from rural hospitals to urban areas, and that progress is slow with respect to improving physical accessibility in the rural areas. In 2012, Albania reported that, by the Third Review Conference, it would enhance medical and socio-economic capacity in areas of the country that are affected by abandoned and unexploded ordnance, secure materials and components for prosthetic repairs and fittings in former mine affected areas, and enhance implementation of the Law on Urban Planning relevant to all new public or private buildings and public transport.

144. *Legislation and policies:* Albania ratified the CRPD on 15 November 2012. In order to prepare for ratification, Albania passed a comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Law in 2012 and conducted a full review of disability-related legal and policy frameworks to assess compatibility with the CRPD. In 2012, Albania indicated that, by the Third Review Conference, it would adopt new comprehensive national legislation on disability.

145. *Monitoring and Evaluation:* Efforts to monitor and evaluate progress in assisting survivors are measured against the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities. A national report on implementation of the strategy is prepared on an annual basis, recording activities undertaken and analyzing progress made towards achievement of the strategy's objectives. The latest report covers seven of twelve regions in Albania. By the Third Review Conference, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities will take full responsibility for monitoring the National Strategy and preparing the annual progress report covering all twelve regions.

146. *Accessibility of services:* Albania reported that, in 2011, the prosthetic workshop at Kukes Regional Hospital provided repairs and new prostheses for at least 65 amputees. In addition, Albania reported the establishment of a physiotherapy unit at the Faculty of Nursing in Tirana, the development of a masters of physiotherapy programme, the provision of training on emergency and surgical capacities in the former mine affected region, the acquisition of new equipment for hospitals in the former mine affected region, the establishment of a fully functional and adequately staffed National Trauma Centre at the university hospital in Tirana, the establishment of the National Centre of Continuing Education for all health professionals countrywide, the development of guidelines by the Health Insurance Institute, the elimination of some barriers to physical accessibility in major cities as well as in other locations. In terms of economic inclusion, Albania reported that, from mid-2012, a mobile phone company was to sponsor vocational training courses for up to 20 survivors and persons with disabilities from the former mine-affected region.

147. *Capacity Building*: Albania reported that, in September of 2012, the Albanian Ministry of Health, in close cooperation with the University Rehabilitation Institute in Slovenia, organised a four-day theoretical and practical training workshop on the rehabilitation of people following amputation and provision of rehabilitation aids. This

training was provided to 13 participants through funds provided by the Slovenian Government.

148. *Inclusion:* Survivors and other persons with disabilities have actively participated in the national planning process for victim assistance as well as in a variety of programme assessments, evaluations, and other victim assistance activities at local, national and international levels. Landmine and other explosive remnants of war survivors, as well as persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, are included in all relevant national discussions where the donor community are present and have the opportunity to voice their needs in these forums, such as at the International Symposium on Cooperation and Assistance, which was held in Tirana in May 2011. Albania noted that the effective and ongoing participation and involvement of survivors in all processes and activities related to victim assistance has been an essential component for ensuring progress.

Angola

149. *Coordination:* The Intersectoral Commission on Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH) is responsible for the coordination of victim assistance through its Sub-Commission for Assistance and Reintegration, which has participation from relevant government ministries including Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration, the Ministry of Health, and a variety of non-governmental organizations.

150. *Understanding the extent of the challenges faced*: In 2013, Angola reported that CNIDAH's efforts had primarily focused on a mine victim registration project, which aimed to collect information, sex and age disaggregated, to facilitate decision-making and improve service strategies. Angola reported that data had been collected from six provinces (Namibe, Cabinda, Huila, Zaire, Kunene, Huambo), noting that in the province of Huambo, all persons with disabilities are registered and that as of 29 May 2013, 3,494 person with disabilities, including 1,361 mine victims, had been registered.

151. *Planning:* Angola reported that it had evaluated its Strategic Mine Action Plan 2006–2011, with the findings suggesting the need to state more specifically the role of CNIDAH in victim assistance and to strengthen CNIDAH's role in advocating for the rights of survivors across other ministries. In order to develop a new five year victim assistance plan for 2013-2017, Angola convened a workshop involving all relevant stakeholders to develop recommendations for inclusion into the new plan. A follow up workshop was convened in 2012 for government and non-governmental representatives from three affected provinces (Lunda Sul, Moxico, and Lunda Norte). This regional workshop aimed to strengthen collaboration between provincial offices and activities and to gather views on priority areas for inclusion in the national victim assistance plan for 2013–2017.

152. *Access to Services:* In 2013, Angola reported on the outputs of various economic and social inclusion, psychological support and physical rehabilitation initiatives. It noted that CNIDAH had reinforced its staff by recruiting an expert in the area of psychosocial reintegration.

153. *Capacity Building:* Angola reported that it had engaged in programmes to promote and train partners in various provinces (Luanda, Cabinda, Zaire, Juando Kubango, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul and Moxico). Furthermore, 58 staff from partner institutions had been trained in planning and reporting activities (Luanda, Kubango, Lunda Sul, Lunda Norte and Moxico). Training was provided to senior technicians - 17 in physiotherapy, 8 in psychology – and also to intermediate technicians - 30 in orthopaedics, 24 in physiotherapy, and 10 in electrotherapy.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

154. *Coordination:* Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that the national Mine Action Centre (BHMAC) play a lead role as concerns victim assistance. It chairs the Landmine

Victim Assistance Coordination Working Group (LMVA), which involves the participation of relevant ministries, service providers, international organisations and non-governmental organizations. BHMAC hosts regular coordination meetings of the LMVA. However, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported facing challenges with respect to the coordination group due to lack of interest and commitment from group members. Consequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina has organised informal working groups to assist mine survivors on a voluntary basis. Steps are being taken to formalise the working group for mine victim assistance through the structure of the executive authority in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since ratification of the CRPD in 2010, Bosnia and Herzegovina has established the Council of Persons with Disabilities as an advisory body of the Council of Ministers. The primary role of the Council to coordinate all the activities regarding the CRPD.

155. *Understanding the extent of the challenge:* Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that a mine victim database has been developed and that it is hosted and administered by BHMAC. As of December 2012, there were 8,305 victims of landmine and explosive remnants of war. In the past year, the number of child victims has increased. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that the databases of various State institutions are not compatible with the data base administered by BHMAC, causing a gap in comprehensive knowledge of assistance to mine victims. BHMAC has expanded its activities to encompass individual communication with mine victims, the maintenance of up-to-date listings and mine victim databases, the continuous collection of victim data for landmine survivors, and the commencement of data collection with respect to cluster munition survivors. In 2012, Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that, by the Third Review Conference, it would have completed a data collection initiative.

156. *Legislation and Policies:* Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that it has adopted a disability policy, and in 2010, a "Strategy and Action Plan for Equality of Possibilities for Disabled Persons in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2010-2014". Bosnia and Herzegovina has also adopted a Sub-Strategy for Mine Victim Assistance for the period 2014-2019.

157. *Monitoring and Evaluation:* Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that it has not been possible to establish a body to monitor and evaluate efforts. Regarding the CRDP, the Advisory Body of the Council of Ministers is responsible for coordination and preparing the CRPD report.

158. *Access to services:* Fifteen *victim assistance* projects were realised in 2011 to benefit landmine and other explosive remnants of war survivors. In addition, the Ministry of Health established a network of centres for physical rehabilitation and for mental health in 64 municipalities throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. While the system is in need of upgrading and expansion, it has up to now ensured the availability of basic rehabilitation services for the victims of landmines and other explosive remnants of war.

159. *Inclusion:* National organisations, including organisations of survivors, have actively participated in the development of legislation necessary for creating a fund for professional rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons. In addition, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that an organisation of survivors has been actively working to realise the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims into society. The number of projects realised is in steady decline, partly due to a decline in the number of new victims.

Burundi

160. *Coordination:* Burundi reported that an inter-ministerial Committee has been created and its rules of procedure developed, although it is challenged by limited resources and it is not yet functional in certain fields such as data collection, physical rehabilitation, accessibility and policies.

161. *Planning:* A national action plan for assistance to victims of mines and other explosive remnants of war and other persons with disabilities was adopted in 2011. Implementation of activities has commenced.

162. *Monitoring and Evaluation:* Burundi reported that it does not have an entity to monitor and evaluate the implementation of its national action plan. In 2012, Burundi indicated that, by the time of the Third Review Conference, it planned to have established an evaluation committee.

163. *Access to services:* Burundi reported that progress is slow as concerns enhancing availability of and access to relevant services and that it lacks financial resources to support its implementation. In terms of physical accessibility, Burundi reported some progress in that several access ramps have been built and some public toilets made accessible for persons with disabilities. In 2012, Burundi indicated that, by the time of the Third Review Conference, it planned to raise awareness of development practices that are inclusive and promote physical accessibility.

164. *Awareness raising*: Burundi reported that its efforts to provide information and training on the rights of landmine and other explosive remnants of war survivors have been hindered due to the challenge of reaching survivors in areas difficult to access. In 2012, Burundi indicated that, by the time of the Third Review Conference, it planned to identify all victims and create an inventory of their physical and intellectual capacities in order to enhance inclusion.

165. *Inclusion:* Burundi reported that some landmine survivors' associations have been established to promote the rights of survivors and other persons with disabilities. Burundi reported challenges in supporting the mobilisation of survivors and their associations because landmine survivors are in areas that are difficult to access.

Cambodia

166. *Coordination:* The Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth is the focal point for disability, including victim assistance in Cambodia. Within the ministry, a structure has been established to facilitate closer collaboration between the National Disability Coordination Committee, the Disability Action Council, the Persons with Disability Foundation and the Disability Rights Administration, to ensure the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national laws, policies, plans and legal frameworks related to victim assistance and disability. Cambodia recognised that despite enhanced coordination, the lack of resources and capacity within these institutions remains a challenge. In 2012, Cambodia reported that, by the time of the Third Review Conference, it would enhance this coordination mechanism and promote the mainstreaming of disability issues within respective ministries' development plans and development partners' development plans.

167. *Understanding the extent of the challenge:* Cambodia reported that its 2008 general population census in 2008 recorded that there are 192,538 persons with disabilities in Cambodia, 56.3 percent of whom are men or boys and 42.7 percent of whom are women or girls. There are 64,224 persons with disabilities whose disability was caused by mine and or other explosive remnant of war. The 2010 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey was designed to capture further data on persons with disabilities. The Cambodian Mine Victim Information System of the Cambodian Mine Action Authority records data with respect to landmine victims. Updated data are widely disseminated monthly. A patient management system is being developed by the Ministry of the Social Affairs Veterans and Youth to register persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, who receive services from physical rehabilitation centres. To further enhance the collection and sharing of data, the ministry has encouraged non-governmental organizations to report on their activities and services. Cambodia reported that it was seeking to include a category for landmine survivors on the next general population census, to encourage increased data sharing with

non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders, and to strengthen physical rehabilitation centres' information management systems.

168. *Planning:* Since the Cartagena Summit, Cambodia implemented its National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities including Landmine/ERW survivors (2009-2011). In advance of expiry of the plan in December 2011, Cambodia reviewed its efforts and was to have developed a new National Plan of Action (to be entitled the National Disability Strategic Plan 2014-2018). This planning process was due to commence in 2013. Tools for monitoring and evaluation of the new plan would be developed in conjunction with the development of the plan.

169. *Legislation and Policies:* Cambodia has sought to implement its Law on the Protection and the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which was adopted in 2009. By the time of the Third Review Conference, intended to further develop national policies and legal frameworks related to disability and landmine victims, to strengthen the mechanisms on monitoring and evaluation, and to promote wide dissemination of the laws and policies across the nation and encourage their implementation.

170. *Monitoring and evaluation:* Cambodia reviewed implementation of its national action plan in the lead up to its expiry in 2011. See *planning* above.

171. *Responsibility:* Efforts to strengthen national ownership were made by enhancing the capacity, skills, and knowledge of civil servants in relevant ministries, agencies at the sub-national level, implementing partners, and persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors and their organisations. Memoranda of Understanding were adopted between Cambodia and five of the international non-governmental organizations to ensure a progressive handover of physical rehabilitation centres to the government. Challenges in building capacity relate to limited human, technical and financial support. The functioning of the coordination mechanism is limited as a result of this limited support. By the Third Review Conference, the Government of Cambodia was to focus on increasing the capacity within the national coordination mechanism and work towards being able to take full responsibility over the management of physical rehabilitation centres.

172. *Accessibility to services*: Cambodia reported progress in promoting access to livelihood support, health care and prevention, education, employment, vocational training and election participation in accordance with its law on the protection and the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities. It is in the process of forming an Accessibility Committee to support the implementation of these chapters. In 2012, Cambodia indicated that this body would be running in advance of the Third Review Conference. Cambodia reported that it has sustained the physical rehabilitation services for people with disabilities, with, each year approximately 20,000 persons with disabilities getting free rehabilitation and fitness.

173. *Good Practice*: Cambodia has developed and adopted national guidelines on physical rehabilitation and on community based rehabilitation. It has disseminated a circular on improving the quality of vocational training for persons with disabilities. In additional, national policies on education for children with disabilities have been adopted.

174. *Awareness Raising:* Various means of communication have been employed to raise awareness including poster campaigns, education campaigns, radio talk shows, and TV. Campaigns have been conducted in collaboration with relevant partners and stakeholders. International days such as Mine Action Day, International Day for Persons with Disabilities, International Day for the Deaf, International Children's Day and International Women's Day have provided opportunities for more focused awareness raising campaigns. A lack of funding was reported as a challenge as well as the lack of coordination between the public institutions responsible for media. In December 2013, Cambodia reported that

the text of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities had been translated into Khmer, published, printed and widely disseminated.

175. *Inclusion:* The full and active participation of mine victims, representative organisations and relevant stakeholders in victim assistance activities is achieved through the active participation and employment of survivors and other persons with disabilities in national bodies such as the Disability Action Council, the National Disability Coordination Committee, the Persons with Disability Foundation, and the Disability Rights Administration. These bodies were central actors in the process of developing the Law on the Protection and the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities including Landmine/ERW Survivors, as well as other relevant laws, plans and policies.

Colombia

176. *Coordination:* Colombia reported that the Ministry of Health and Social Protection is the focal entity for disability rights and the Programa Presidencial para la Acción Integral Contra Minas Antipersonal (PAICMA) is the national focal point for victim assistance. In addition, an Inter-sectoral Commission for Comprehensive Action against Anti-Personnel Mines has been established by Law 759 of 2002 and includes representatives from relevant ministries, public institutions and civil society organisations. The Commission includes the Vice President of the Republic of Colombia, the Minister of Interior Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of National Defence, the Minister of Health, the Manager of the National Planning Department and the Director of the PAICMA. The Sistema Nacional de Atención y Reparación Integral a Victimas (national system) has been established by law. It implements, coordinates, monitors the National Plan. Departmental committees have been established to conduct the same functions at the regional level.

177. *Understanding the extent of the challenge:* PAICMA maintains records of victims of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. Data is disaggregated by age, gender, ethnicity and status (civil or military). Since adoption of the Victim's and Land Restitution Act 1448 of 2011, Colombia has been working to establish a registry of victims of the armed conflict, including victims of mines and other explosive remnants of war. The registry will be managed by the Unit for Victim Reparation and Integral Attention and the information will be used to match victims' needs with attention, support or services as necessary.

178. *Planning*: Colombia reported that the *National Plan of Attention and Reparation for Victims* was adopted in May 2012. The National Plan includes guidelines, goals, an implementation schedule, and a monitoring mechanism. In 2012, Colombia reported that it was working to establish guidelines and mechanisms to support implementation of the plan at the local level and to enhance coordination across the 27 national entities involved in its implementation. Colombia has since reported that, with the support of the European Union, in 2013 it undertook a process to develop guidelines for the *National Plan of Attention and Reparation for Victims*. The process was consultative and inclusive and involved the conduct of a two regional and one national workshop to provide opportunities to feed into the formulation of the Guidelines. The workshops involved participation of representatives of national entities, territorial/regional entities, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations.

179. *Legislation and Policies:* Colombia reported that the *Law of Victims and Land Restitution* (Law 1448) was adopted in 2011 with the aim of enhancing access to care and reparation for victims of the armed conflict. In addition, Law 1438 was adopted in 2011 to expand access to health care services through the unification of national health regimes. The legal framework for victims specifies methods of assistance in health that should be guaranteed to the victims of landmines and other ERW including emergency health care,

pre-hospital care, medical/surgical care and comprehensive rehabilitation and health care, which continues through the process of rehabilitation. At the international level, Colombia ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2011.

180. Colombia reported that since 2012 the Ministry of Health and Social Protection - the national disability focal point - has been leading a process to develop the *National Public Policy of Disability and Social Inclusion*. The *National Public Policy on Disability and Social Inclusion* aims to redesign public policy as concerns disability rights ensuring alignment with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The new policy will incorporate an Action Plan indicating roles and responsibilities as well as budgets and activities. PAICMA have been active contributors to the development of the new policy through the preparation of a series of recommendations aimed to highlight the needs of victims of landmines and other ERW and to ensure that they are taken into account in future policies, programs, strategies, and projects that may flow from the new national policy.

181. *Access to Services:* Colombia reported that the main results achieved in 2013 relate to the *Psychosocial and Comprehensive Attention to Victims Program* (PAPSIVI), a programme led by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. The aim of the program is develop a set of activities, procedures and interdisciplinary interventions for comprehensive health care and psychosocial care aimed at overcoming the damages in health and supporting psychosocial recovery from the victimizing event. Other results include the establishment of procedures for the prioritization of attention to victims of armed conflict in matters of health, and to enable immediate access to the national social security system. In addition, Colombia reported it has increased its work at the regional and community levels. PAICMA have established processes for providing technical assistance to the authorities at the regional and municipal levels enabling support to overcome barriers to the provision of medical services. In 2013, PAICMA led a participatory process to work with indigenous communities in different regions of the country. The aim was to identify the specific needs of these communities as concerns access to health and rehabilitation services that are appropriate for each group, taking into account the characteristics of the region, their worldview, and the level of access to general health and social security services in the country.

182. *Monitoring and Evaluation:* Colombia reported that PAICMA has been advancing efforts to monitor victim assistance activities through working with local authorities and non-governmental partners to identify barriers and to collaborate in implementing activities to overcome these. In addition, Colombia reported that it has been undertaken a process of tracking and monitoring victims of landmines and other explosive remnants of war from the moment of injury onwards to determine whether they are actually able to access the services and rights that are guaranteed by the new law.

183. *Involvement of Relevant Experts:* Colombia reported that, during 2013, it ensured the participation of national experts in formal and informal meetings of the Convention and benefitted greatly from the opportunity to share national experiences and learn from other affected States.

184. *Capacity Building:* Training processes were developed at the departmental and municipal levels to reinforce the message about the rights of victims, as well as the duties of the local authorities. This process is designed as a mechanism to strengthen the local institutional capacity. At the same time, PAICMA has led efforts to address the young victim population of explosive items. As well, Colombia has undertaken efforts to advance support to the indigenous population of the country, with the direct participation of these communities, and involving the institutions responsible for the provision of services.

185. *Good practice:* Colombia, in its capacity as Co-Chair of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance, led a process to develop guidance concerning girls, boys and adolescents who are mine victims. This guidance was developed through a consultative process with representatives of countries that have reported responsibility for a significant number of mine victims and intends to assist with the development of national protocols for affected countries.

186. *Awareness raising:* PAICMA has collaborated with departmental authorities to identify barriers to accessing services and along with mechanisms to overcome these barriers. This process enabled regional authorities to understand their roles and responsibilities as concerns survivors and to make connections with other actors in the region that are working to guarantee access for all to required services for the victims.

187. *Inclusion*: Article 192 of Law 1448 (2011) obliges the State to "guarantee the effective participation of victims in the design, implementation, execution, and compliance monitoring to the Law and the plans, projects, and programmes that are created on the same occasion". Also, this law established *Roundtables of Victims* as a mechanism for effective participation and as a space in which organizations can defend the rights of victims. Colombia reported that it is working to strengthen national survivors' organizations as a means to ensure inclusion of the views of victims in related processes. The focus of its work is both on individual opportunity and the community responsibility to influence matters that interest them and to transform their environment.

Croatia

188. *Coordination*: The Government Office for Mine Action coordinates the multi-sectoral group of governmental and non-governmental actors. One staff member has been hired by the Croatian Mine Action Centre to work in the Government Office for Mine Action to coordinate data collection. In addition, in 2010, a National Coordinating Body was established including the participation of a wide range of State entities and non-governmental actors. Five non-governmental organizations are members of the National Coordinating Body, which provides for direct involvement in the work of the Coordinating Body by mine and other explosive remnants of war victims and persons with disabilities, as well as their families. Croatia reported that the Coordination Body does not have a mandate for developing, monitoring or evaluating services nor does it have resources for its work, which presents a challenge.

189. *Understanding the extent of the challenge:* There is no centralised data collection mechanism for disability data. A number of government institutions and some non-governmental organizations maintain their own databases, but these are inconsistent and incomplete. By the Third Review Conference, Croatia intended to finalise a process of forming a unified database on mine and other explosive remnants of war casualties. The new database will contain the following categories of data: personal data; mine incident data; information on the status and degree of disability; information on the realized rights; information about education, occupation and employment; and information about victims' family members.

190. *Planning:* The Croatian Mine Action Plan aims to assist victims of mines and unexploded ordnance in accordance with the Cartagena Action Plan. The national plan aims to improve the quality of life of survivors, their families and communities. The coordinating body in Croatia will guide the overall coordination and systematic monitoring of goals in the plan. Currently, each chapter contains baseline data as of 2010, along with objectives, and plans to achieve them. The plan also notes expected sources of funding. Croatia reported challenges in including experts from relevant fields in state delegations to Convention related activities due to lack of funds and the lack of adequate experts available in specific areas.

191. *Legislation and Policies:* Croatia reported that it is rewriting its domestic law on demining. The new law will include sections on victim assistance and mine risk education, both of which were omitted in the 2005 law.

192. *Accessibility to services:* All mine victims are entitled to health protection and to the acquisition of orthopaedic aids to the amount covered by the Croatian Health Insurance Institute. Efforts are being undertaken to enhance psychosocial support. Economic empowerment and reintegration of mine and other explosive remnants of war survivors is addressed by monitoring the needs and requirements of the market. Efforts are being undertaken to increase the availability of lifelong learning for survivors and to raise the awareness of potential employers. In addition, funds for the acquisition of equipment and other assets necessary for starting a business have been secured for ten families. Centres for Psychosocial Assistance in 20 counties are often under-staffed and under-financed preventing them from taking a pro-active approach to assisting survivors. Lack of monitoring and disregard of quotas for the employment of persons with disabilities is still evident. Another challenge is that, due to the financial crisis, non-governmental organizations are now receiving reduced funding from the State budget, preventing the expansion of their activities and affecting the implementation of existing programmes.

193. *Inclusion:* There are active associations of survivors in Croatia, with one of the most active being Mine Aid. This association intends to include mine and UXO survivors and members of their families in their activities. In addition, this association provides psychosocial treatment through the work of the expert team for crisis situations at the local level. Its task is to visit the landmine survivor and his/her family immediately after the accident and, besides providing psychosocial assistance, inform them about future steps in realization of their rights.

Ethiopia

194. *Coordination:* Ethiopia has repeatedly stated that its promise to landmine survivors under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention is addressed in broader efforts for all persons with disabilities. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) is Ethiopia's focal point for disability issues. The 2012 National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities requires the involvement of various ministries and regional bureaus in recognition that disability is a cross-cutting issue. A National Committee, chaired by MoLSA, has been established for coordination, monitoring and evaluation of disability-related programmes. The Committee is composed of representatives from relevant ministries, regional bureaus, and NGOs working on disability, DPOs and other religious institutions. Despite the establishment of the national coordination committee, Ethiopia reported challenges including a lack of information sharing regarding disability related activities and achievements amongst different ministries and other bodies in their respective areas of competence. To overcome this challenge, Ethiopia reported that it is now working to establish regional implementation monitoring coordinating committees. As of December 2013, five regional committees had been established and this number continues to grow. All regional committees have incorporated a new national plan into their annual work plans and are reporting regularly to the national committee.

195. *Understanding the extent of the challenge:* There is no comprehensive mechanism for the systematic collection of data regarding landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities. In 2012, Ethiopia indicated that by the Third Review Conference it planned to make substantial progress in improving its methods of data collection and data management in line with CRPD requirements. Ethiopia reported that the MoLSA has been collaborating with the Census Committee to see that the census for 2017 will gather data on disabilities, including landmine survivors.

196. *Planning:* Ethiopia reported that its National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities (NPA) was adopted in 2012 to cover a period of ten years. The plan is based on a vision of a fully inclusive Ethiopian society, where children, youth and adults with disabilities, regardless of gender or type of disability, as well as their parents and families, enjoy the same rights to participate in the same civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres and to access the same medical, educational, social services, training, work and leisure opportunities enjoyed by other citizens. The plan seeks to ensure that persons with disabilities are accepted, their abilities are valued, their diversity and independence are recognized, their human rights are protected, and that they are able to participate actively in the life and development of their communities and the nation. The NPA is in line with the CRPD and other national policy and legal frameworks relating to disabilities. In addition, the national Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) includes provisions to ensure persons with disabilities benefit from its implementation. The GTP provides that the number of persons with disabilities that receive physical rehabilitation services will increase from 41,154 (in 2010) to 95,642 by 2015. The NPA follows a twin track approach where one of the tracks focuses on mainstream programs and services which are not specifically designed for persons with disabilities. The other track that focuses on disability-specific programs and services addresses individual needs.

197. *Laws and Policies:* Laws are in place to prohibit the marginalisation of landmine and other ERW survivors as well as other persons with disabilities in areas including healthcare, education, employment, public services, legal provisions and political rights. The Law provides for equal treatment in the social, economic and political lives of their communities. In addition, the *Social Protection Policy* has been adopted which aims to address the needs and challenges of the country's poor, vulnerable and marginalised population groups such as persons with disabilities including landmine and other ERW survivors. The policy provides for the provision of basic social services and includes an implementation strategy for supporting persons with disabilities. In addition, Article 10 of the National Proclamation to Provide for the Definition of Powers and Duties of the Executive Organs, expressly states that each ministry has the responsibility to create conditions whereby persons with disabilities and H.I.V. AIDS victims benefit from equal opportunities and participation. Further, the National Physical Rehabilitation Strategy ensures a systematic approach to facilitate and promote the expansion of physical rehabilitation services in both quantity and quality. Ethiopia faces challenges in implementing the existing legal and policy framework due to lack of human capacity and limited financial resources.

198. *Monitoring and evaluation:* As a state party to the CRPD, Ethiopia submitted its initial report on measures taken to implement the Convention in collaboration with key actors in the country. Ethiopia reported some coordination challenges when it comes to monitoring and reporting. For example, when attempting to gather information for monitoring, some national organisation/associations lack the capacity to provide such information. By the Third Review Conference, MoLSA plans to build the capacity of the national associations in areas such as leadership, entrepreneurship and partnership. In addition, Ethiopia will follow up the utilization of the government's annual budget to subsidize Disabled Persons Organisations in view of their overall plan and achievements. In addition, Ethiopia reported that the challenges encountered include weak human, technical and financial capacity in all sectors. An assessment study on existing physical rehabilitation services in Ethiopia was conducted in 2011 in order to review the quality of services, the level of human resources, the geographic distribution of prosthetic and orthotic centres, the needs of the centres and the accessibility of these centres for the users. The purpose of the study was to enable recommendations on ways and means to strengthen efficient and effective physical rehabilitation services in the future.

199. *Access to Services*: During the period 2011-2012, 83% of persons with disabilities (47,697) received assistive devices including wheel chairs, prostheses orthotic appliances and physiotherapy services in accordance with the national plan. In 2011 a new private pension proclamation was introduced in addition to the former public proclamation (amended) where both proclamations granted special privilege to landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities. It is proclaimed that if an individual is a disabled, he or she will receive pension benefits for an additional number of years as compared to a person without disabilities. MoLSA has been working to create coordination necessary for expansion of inclusive education and special need education with the Ministry of Education. A committee drawn from the two ministries has been established to boost the program. Recently a memorandum of understanding (MoU) was prepared and is ready for signature. The MoU will accelerate the level of inclusion in education to encompass significant portion of people with disabilities and widen the area of coverage. The MOU has been signed between MoLSA and the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development to promote physical accessibility in public building, specially focusing on the Ethiopian building code. The two ministries have established a technical committee to bring the programme implementation on board. The committee has developed terms of reference (TORs) for future activities in the country. According to the TORs, the two ministries will jointly organize a awareness workshop on accessibility and the Ethiopian building code to ensure the effective implementation of the programme. By the Third Review Conference, Ethiopia plans to increase the number and level of social welfare workforce training and placement at federal and regional levels, and enhance the participation of development partners.

200. *Awareness raising*: Negative societal attitudes continue to create a barrier for persons with disabilities including mine survivors and other vulnerable sectors of society. Efforts have been made to raise awareness of relevant national policies and strategies regarding the rights and capacities of persons with disabilities. Such awareness campaigns are being implemented by persons with disabilities themselves. Information regarding the availability of relevant services has been disseminated and it is reported that a total of 5.3 million citizens benefited from awareness programme. In addition, an on-going CRPD awareness raising programme has been implement through electronic and press media as well as through workshops and symposiums. MoLSA has used the opportunity of preparing the initial CRPD report to raise awareness of the country's responsibilities across the various relevant ministries. Awareness raising programmes are not carried out on a regular basis and lack the use of full means of information technology. Awareness raising programmes are not easily accessible to the majority of the population particularly in remote and rural areas where services and infrastructures are not available. By the Third Review Conference, Ethiopia plan to enhance existing awareness raising programmes through celebration of International Days of the White cane, week of the deaf, Disability day, Day of the Blind and Leprosy day and expand the coverage across the regional, local and district administrative levels.

201. *Inclusion*: Ethiopia reported that its NPA is founded on the principle of inclusion noting that the preamble refers to the goal of an 'inclusive society, people with disabilities are accepted, their abilities are valued, their diversity and independence and recognised, their human rights are protected, and they participate actively in the life and development of their communities and the nation'. Implementation of the NPA is underway and some efforts are being made to mainstream the principles of inclusion in the programme of relevant institutions. All eight national organisations for persons with disabilities are encouraged to participate in the implementation of the NPA through their representatives in the national and regional committees. The capacity building of survivor and disabled persons organisations is being promoted through the provision of a government budget and ILO financial support.

Guinea-Bissau

202. *Understanding the extent of the challenge:* Guinea Bissau reported that the last census of the population, carried out in 2009, indicated that an average 0.94% of the population have some type of disability. There is a higher rate of 1.25% in the northern region and 1.75% in the Bijagos islands in the southern region. Guinea Bissau indicated that it intends to coordinate to ensure that the next national census will include questions on persons with disabilities. In terms of mine victims, Guinea Bissau reported a total of 1,530 casualties from mines/ERW from 1963 through to November 2013. The total number of mine and other ERW victims is estimated to be around 1,410 but it is understood that there are likely many more unrecorded. It is known that over 80% of the victims were male and often working in farming.

203. *Legislation and policies:* Guinea Bissau reported that the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was unanimously approved by the National Popular Assembly on 23 July 2013 and was signed by the President of the Republic on 7 March 2014 and is now awaiting publication in the Official Journal of the Republic. In addition, Guinea Bissau reported having enacted anti-discrimination legislation and having reached an agreement within the Ministry of National Solidarity, Family and Poverty to fix budget lines for disability. Guinea Bissau reported that it is attempting to further strengthen legislation in favour of people with disabilities.

204. *Accessibility of services:* Guinea-Bissau reported that it provides medical/medicinal assistance, psychosocial support, and professional training to young victims. Guinea Bissau reported that Centro de Reabilitacao Motora (CRM) accounts for almost all rehabilitation services in the country – from physiotherapy and pre/post-prosthetic training to the fitting or orthopaedic devices and delivery of wheelchairs and walking aids. Since the end of 2012, both the orthopaedic workshop and the physiotherapy department have received technical support by an ICRC expatriate. Guinea Bissau reported having renovated a Physical Rehabilitation Centre, with financial support from the Economic Community of West African States and the ICRC. Since December 2012, the CRM has been receiving patients from neighbouring countries such as Gambia, Senegal, Guinea-Conakry.

Jordan

205. *Coordination:* Victim Assistance is coordinated by the Higher Council for Persons with Disabilities (HCD) which also leads the development and monitoring of policy and legal frameworks regarding disability. A steering committee on victim assistance was formed in March 2009, under the umbrella of the HCD, to mainstream issues relating to mine and other ERW survivors into national disability strategies. Membership of the steering committee includes the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Social Development, the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR), the Al Hussein Society, Lifeline for Consultancy and Rehabilitation, Royal Medical Services , and the Hashemite Committee for Disabled Soldiers.

206. *Understanding the extent of the challenge:* In terms of casualty data, the NCDR collects data on casualties across the country and disseminates it to a network of disability stakeholders. In April 2010, a victim surveillance survey and needs assessment was conducted in which almost every Jordanian survivor received a home visit. The survey results were disseminated amongst relevant VA partners. By the Third Review Conference, Jordan plan to have developed an online database to share data on victims amongst relevant VA partner organizations.

207. *Planning:* The NCDR's victim assistance activities are implemented in accordance with the National Mine Action Plan 2010-2015. The National Mine Action Plan emphasises the integration of support for survivors and victims of accidents into broader national policies, plans and programmes. Jordan reported that, by 2014, it intends to ensure high-

level support for its victim assistance activities through the Prime Ministry, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the Jordanian Armed Forces and the Higher Council for the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities.

208. *Legislation and policies:* No monitoring body currently exists to monitor its plans. By the Third Review Conference in 2014, Jordan plans to establish a monitoring body with the authority to conduct monitoring and to develop national standards for services relevant for survivors.

209. *Access to Services:* A new prosthetic/orthotic centre was established in April 2012 in the northern part of Jordan. The centre is furnished with all the necessary equipment and materials and has the capacity to serve over 450 patients including survivors and other persons with disabilities. In addition, other existing rehabilitation centres exist and ensure multi-disciplinary approach to rehabilitation by creating teams that include qualified orthotics and prosthesis technicians, physiotherapists and psychologists. Jordan reported that its disability sector has generated project proposals which contribute to enhancing services for persons with disabilities including mine and other ERW survivors. The projects focus on enhancing emergency medical capacities and building on current national efforts to support physical and economic rehabilitation. The main challenges reported include a lack of funds. By the Third Review Conference in 2014, Jordan will aim to increase its outreach in terms of providing training to survivors.

210. *Awareness raising:* Efforts have been undertaken to increase awareness amongst survivors and the general population about the rights and capacities of persons with disabilities including survivors. In addition, training has been provided to landmine and other ERW survivors on topics such as how to establish peer support networks and the development of planning and leadership skills.

211. *Non-discrimination:* National Victim Assistance Standards were drafted by NCDR in 2010 to clarify the roles and responsibilities of all VA partners in Jordan. By 2014, Jordan plans to develop guidelines on physiotherapy. It is currently in the process of collecting references and information on international standards for physiotherapy.

212. *Responsibility:* Jordan reported on efforts to strengthen national ownership through enhancing national capacity on disability issues. Training has been provided to health care and rehabilitation professionals at various levels and on topics such as orthopaedic/ prosthesis care, physical rehabilitation, gender and disability, management skills, wheelchair fitting and cushioning, and socket design. The majority of this training has been enabled through partnerships and other external financial support. Jordan expressed that its main challenge is limited financial resources. Jordan noted that strengthening the capacity of victim assistance partners in the region is a priority. The NCDR has established an internship programme aimed to increase the capacity of VA partner institutions in the region. This programme will see Jordan hosting four young professionals each year to work with VA partner organizations in the country, including the MoH, Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, and the National Amputee Centre, and aims to develop expertise in the areas of Social work and community development, orthotic and prosthesis, physiotherapy and occupational therapy. The NCDR will continue to develop the institutional capacity of its staff and partners.

213. *Inclusion:* Jordan reported the inclusion of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities in relevant steering committees such as the victim assistance steering committee and the committee for the National Disability Strategy and Frameworks which was established by the HCD.

Mozambique

214. *Understanding the extent of the challenge:* Mozambique reported that people with disabilities, including landmine survivors, are estimated to number 475,011, which corresponds to 2% of the total estimated population of 23,700,715 (in 2012). Of this figure, 249,752 are male and 225,259 are female. Of this number, 20.7% suffer upper limb amputations, 12.9% are deaf 9.4% are blind, 8.5% are mentally ill, 8.2% suffered lower limb amputations, and 7.3% are paraplegic. Mozambique noted that the majority of persons with disabilities live in the rural areas where the level of poverty is higher where public services for health, education and other services are insufficient. In order to better understand the real situation of mine victims in Mozambique, civil society organisations, in conjunction with the government are conducting a study on the social conditions of landmine victims in 12 districts of Inhambane and Sofala (two of the provinces most heavily affected by mines). The results of this study will contribute to the elaboration of a plan of mine victim assistance.

215. *Planning*: Mozambique indicated that it had working to achieve the salient points of the Cartagena Action Plan through its first National Action Plan on Disabilities which was in force from 2006 to 2010. Mozambique indicated that implementation of the first plan was generally positive and encouraging results were seen in the areas of health, education, social assistance and the promotion of employment. Mozambique adopted a new National Action Plan on Disabilities for the period 2012-2019 that sets out the objectives and priorities to achieve the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. This plan is in line with the recommendations of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and is well-aligned with the programme of the African Decade for Persons with Disabilities.

216. *Legislation and policies:* Mozambique reported that in order to guarantee better social assistance to persons with disabilities and the promotion of their rights, various policies, plans and legislation have been approved and are being implemented. This includes the *Policy of Persons with Disabilities* which defines and orients the activities in the area of disabilities in the country. Also, the *Strategy on Persons with Disabilities in the Public Sector* determines the actions to be developed for state institutions for the improvement and enhancement of employment for persons with disabilities. Mozambique indicated that there are *Regulations on Accessibility* which establish the national standards for the construction and use of public buildings and spaces. At the international level, Mozambique ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2012. Mozambique submitted its first report to the Committee in 2013.

217. *Accessibility of services:* Mozambique has placed an emphasis on inclusive education for children with disabilities. From 2011 to 2012, 2,502 children with needs for special education were integrated into regular schools, 307 children with needs for special education were enrolled in special schools and 89 attended the Institute for the Visually Impaired. To improve access to education, the government recently built three regional centres in the North, Centre and South of the country and has been strengthening inclusive education through the capacity building activities for teachers. In order to facilitate the mobility of people with disabilities, 972 beneficiaries received suitable means of compensations, with priority given to the rural areas where the majority of the people with disabilities and mine victims live. With regards to accessing services of physiotherapy and rehabilitation, 3319 persons with disabilities were hosted in the 5 transit centres that operate in the country. In 2012, the physiotherapy and rehabilitation programme provided services to 25,524 patients in appointments for outpatient physiotherapy, 18,718 of these patients received treatment for the first time. 4021 orthopaedic devices were also produced and 1656 devices were repaired. Through the Social Security, 39,151 persons with disabilities received services through the programs for social assistance and material support. 3677

people with disabilities received financial and psychosocial support. Concerning access to employment, initiatives were developed that facilitated the social inclusion of 6059 persons with disabilities in projects to generate income which includes the employment of 2849 persons with disabilities in public institutions. Mozambique reported that assistance to landmine victims is done in coordination with civil society. The Network for Assistance to Mine Victims (RAVIM), Handicap International and the SIOAS – System Information and Guidance on Social Action, are key partners in identifying, referring and assisting people with disabilities including mine survivors. This network has referred 368 persons with disabilities to health services, including physical rehabilitation.

218. *Responsibility*: Mozambique has supported the implementation of specialised training programmes for officials and professors in the use of information technology and communication in relation to persons with visual disabilities.

Peru

219. *Coordination:* The National Disability Council (CONADIS) is the focal point for disability matters in Peru. CONADIS is part of the Executive Council of the National Mine Action Centre (CONTRAMINAS) – a high level entity within the Ministry of External Relations that also benefits from the participation of the ministries of defence, interior, education, and health – that undertakes efforts to assist landmine and other ERW survivors. Operating under the mine action umbrella, CONTRAMINAS have established an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism to implement the National Plan for Comprehensive Action against Antipersonnel Mines in Peru. The coordination mechanism includes a Victim Assistance Committee which involves the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Interior, Education, Health, Women and Social Development and the National Disability Council (CONADIS). CONTRAMINAS coordinates to ensure victim assistance efforts are included in the work of all relevant actors. It coordinates directly with the various medical institutions committed to the care and rehabilitation of mine victims, such as the National Rehabilitation Institute and the National Ophthalmology Institute among others. In response to an identified need, the current administration has enhanced its efforts to promote the issue of social inclusion including through the creation of a new Ministry of Development and Social inclusion which is taking the lead of most social programs for vulnerable groups.

220. *Understanding the Extent of the Challenge Faced:* Peru reported that CONTRAMINAS record and register landmine survivors throughout the country. To date, CONTRAMINAS have registered 339 landmine victims in its database disaggregated by sex (324 males and 15 females) and age (at the time of the accident). Of the 339 victims, there are 146 civilian casualties, 118 military and 75 from the national police. In terms of broader efforts, CONADIS is developing a broader response to data collection and management in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI). Peru indicated that disability statistics have been gathered through its national census since 1940 and that the 2007 census indicated a 10.89 per cent disability prevalence rate across the country. Peru reported that a specialised national survey on disability has been conducted across 340,000 households and that, of these households, 37,000 include a person with one or more disabilities. This information will be used as a baseline from which plans can be made to achieve the social inclusion of people with disabilities in general. Jointly, CONADIS and CONTRAMINAS are undertaking a pilot project called "Accessible Tumbes" which is a psychosocial biomedical study in the mine affected province of Tumbes which aims to locate and certify all people with disabilities in the region to enable the planning of actions in that region. This program consists of two phases: the first involves a census and the second involves home visits to persons with disabilities by multidisciplinary teams.

221. *Planning:* In April 2013, CONTRAMINAS and CONADIS, with support from the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Implementation Support Unit (ISU) and the European Union,

hosted a national workshop to evaluate possible modifications to the National Action Plan on the Equalization of Opportunities to for Persons with Disabilities (PIO) in light of CRPD ratification and, subsequently, a new general law on disability ratified by Congress in December 2012. This initiative launched a series of workshops around the country in which different regions were given the opportunity to discuss and feed into the development of the new action plan. In April 2014, a follow-up workshop took place in Lima to share the findings from the regional workshops and to agree upon the priorities for the new Plan. The process ensured the active participation of survivors' of anti-personnel mines and their representative organisations. The work of CONTRAMINAS on victim assistance is guided by the Strategic Plan of Action against Anti-Personnel Mines. The Strategic Plan focuses on the permanent coordination of State entities responsible for physical rehabilitation and socio-economic inclusion.

222. *Legislation and Policies:* Laws that have been adopted to provide a framework for its support to persons with disabilities including survivors namely general Law No. 27050 (and its amendment Law No. 28164) on Persons with Disabilities which establishes a legal framework for the protection of persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, and the provision of benefits. These laws are complemented by other laws such as Law No. 27920 establishing sanctions for noncompliance with building standards on urban adaptation and architecture for people with disabilities; Law No. 28084 regulating special parking vehicles occupied by people with disabilities, Law No. 28164 amending several articles of Law No. 27050 and Law No. 29392 established offenses and penalties for breach of the General Law on Persons with Disabilities and Law No. 28592 on Comprehensive Economic Reparations which also includes provisions for landmine victims. One of the challenges faced is the variety of laws and legal frameworks in place that together provide protection and ensure the development and social integration, economic and cultural development of landmine victims. However, a single Act to protect the rights and needs of persons with disabilities including landmine and other ERW survivors would be preferential. By the Third Review Conference in 2014, Peru will aim to pass a bill for a new comprehensive General Law on Persons with Disabilities.

223. *Access to Services:* Peru reported that the majority of health care services are centralised and provided in the capital of Lima with heavy reliance on entities like the National Institute of Rehabilitation, which has produced needed prosthetics, provides rehabilitation support and physical therapy, and the National Institute of Ophthalmology. Therefore, it has proven costly for survivors to access these services as they face logistical and financial challenges as well as a disruption of their daily working activities. CONADIS is working to enhance access to services for persons with disabilities including landmine and other ERW survivors. Peru reported on efforts undertaken to enhance access to services for survivors including other persons with disabilities including: the renovation and provision of equipment to welding shops and food industries in order to enhance employment opportunities; the establishment of a Department for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and Biomechanics Workshop at the Daniel Alcides Carrión Hospital in the mine affect province of Huancayo which benefits mine survivors as well as the larger community of Huancayo. Through CONTRAMINAS, Peru has donated computer equipment to the Department of Support to Disabled Army Personnel to support disabled military personnel, most of which are victims of landmines. Peru reported that a lack of awareness amongst the inter-ministerial coordination body had originally presented a challenge to implementation of activities that would enhance access to services. As a result of the 2012 Public Sector Budget that allocated increased funding for disability, Peru will begin implementation of a Disability Programme in five regions of the country, including Lima, with a focus on enhancing work, special education, inclusive education, accessibility, health and rehabilitation. Given that most services are centralised in Peru, an effort is being undertaken to provide services in their place of origin or residence. For example,

rehabilitation services from the Carrion de Huancayo Hospital and training in equipment renovation, baking, informatics, welding, computer science and automotive mechanics at Junin's Regional Labor Office.

224. *Inclusion:* Peru reported that CONTRAMINAS is dedicated to providing assistance to the survivors of these explosive devices, understanding the need for physical rehabilitations services, psychological support, social reintegration and economic reintegration. To such an end, a process has been developed to raise awareness of mine victims, through interviews with the participation of diverse organizations and entities, in order to better understand their condition and support possibilities. Since 2009, 201 socio-economic reinsertion programs have benefited more than 120 persons affected by these devices. CONTRAMINAS maintains permanent contact with anti-personnel mine victims and has organized various activities with the principle objective of fomenting the active participation of survivors, in order to share their uncertainties, suggestions, contributions and needs. These activities have taken place in Lima and Huancayo, with participation of victims from Junin and Huancavelica. In various workshops organized by CONTRAMINAS, information was shared concerning the benefits and rights of mine victims, inviting them to channel their needs through CONTRAMINAS. In some cases direct visits with mine victims occurred in order to understand their current conditions, resulting in multiple trips to the country's interior.

225. *Awareness Raising:* Peru reported that CONTRAMINAS and the Office of Human Resources of the Ministry of External Relations, with the support of CONADIS, are undertaking awareness raising efforts for staff and public servants of the Ministry through a series of workshops and discussions realized during 2013. The focus of the activity was awareness raising about the rights and capacities of persons with disabilities with a focus on creating environments that are physically accessible for persons with disability, including anti-personnel mine victims, serving as an example for other institutions.

Serbia

226. *Coordination:* Serbia reported that the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy is the competent authority in the Government of the Republic of Serbia for ensuring protection, rights and financial support to disability civilian veterans, family members of disabled civilian veterans and family members of civilian war victims. Since December 2012, the Ministry has been designated as the focal point of victim assistance in terms of the social aspect. An inter-ministerial coordination body exists at the national level with a membership that involves all relevant disability/VA stakeholders. Serbia reported that it has intensified its consultations with relevant associations in 2013. In addition, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy initiated in December 2013 a Governmental Working Group tasked with implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and, in particular, the matter of victim assistance. The government working group will comprise inter-sectoral representatives of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy (sector for protection of persons with disabilities; Employment Sector; Gender Equality Department), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Arms Control and Military Cooperation Section; International Humanitarian Law Commission), the Ministry of Health ("Batut" Public Health Institute) and the Ministry of Defence (Military Medical Academy). The Working Group will have the necessary authorisation and funds that would enable it to function. NGOs are also expected to participate in the activities of the Working Group.

227. *Understanding the extent of the challenge:* Serbia reported the lack of a centralised comprehensive system for the collection of data on disability and victim assistance within the country. Disability data is spread across different ministries and various health/social-care institutions. This presents a challenge to Serbia in its efforts to analyse data and assess the needs and priorities of victims. According to the information from the database of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy, the number of civilian disabled

veterans is 1,316 - 921 men and 395 women. Their average age is 70 for men and 73 for women. According to the Law, civilian disabled veterans are entitled to a number of benefits, not just one. The information on civilian disabled veterans are disaggregated according to the degree of physical impairment. The rights of this category of people are stipulated by the Law regulating the rights of civilian disabled veterans, enforced from 1 January 1997. This Law ensures that the scope of protection envisaged for civilian disabled veterans is the same as for disabled war veterans whose rights are stipulated in other laws. In this way, the protection of civilian disabled veterans is raised to the highest possible level.

228. *Planning:* Serbia reported that its Strategy for promoting the status of persons with disabilities (2007-2015) is the guiding strategy for disability including victim assistance. The Strategy recognises that persons with disabilities enjoy equal rights with others. Serbia also reported the development of a National Action Plan to support mine and other ERW survivors in the broader context of disability. The Governmental Working Group is tasked with developing a clear action plan that would include measurable and achievable objectives.

229. *Monitoring and evaluation:* Monitoring of the implementation of the strategic goals and objectives defined in the Disability Strategy is being undertaken across the relevant government ministries led by the Department for the Support of Persons with Disabilities however the current approach to monitoring lacks coordination and comprehensiveness. Serbia reported that the newly established Working Group for Victims Assistance will be responsible for monitoring progress in providing assistance to victims within broader national plans and legal framework.

230. *Laws and policies:* Serbia has ratified the CRPD and its optional protocol. National legislation on prevention of discrimination of persons with disabilities was enacted in 2009 along with a law on professional rehabilitation and the employment of persons with disabilities which was enacted to ensure an inclusive and rights based approach to the employment of persons with disabilities. Further, Serbia reported that it has in place a Law regulating the rights of disabled civilian war veterans which envisages entitlements that include personal disability allowance, allowance for care and assistance by another person, orthotics allowance, health care and financial benefits related to provision of health care, free and subsidised transport, food and accommodation benefits during travel and stay in places other than one's one place of residence, monthly financial allowance and compensation for funeral expenses. In addition, Serbia reported the enactment of a law on privileges for persons with disabilities in the public transportation system. Serbia reported the adoption of strategies to enhance coordination on disability and to avoid duplicating services including a strategy for improving the status of persons with disabilities; a strategy for fighting poverty; and a strategy for the developing the social care system. Serbia reported the adoption of regulation enabling free or low cost medical treatment and orthopaedic aids for low income families and its being extended to include people disabled by war and others.

231. *Accessibility to services:* Emergency and on-going medical care, physical therapy and rehabilitation, and the provision of prosthetic and orthotic devices are provided to survivors through national health care systems. In remote rural areas social protection services exist to extend quality assistance in the field of social welfare. Currently, orthopaedic aids are subsidised for individuals and their families if their income is lower than the minimum wage or if they require such a device due to injuries received during war or civil war. Serbia reported that it plans to equalise this privilege to persons with disabilities regardless of their military or civilian status. In addition, Serbia reported that its national Institute for Prosthetics and Orthopaedics coordinates rehabilitation, psychological, and social support. Multi-disciplinary teams include physio-therapists, prosthetists,

orthopaedists, nurses, psychologists, psychiatrists, speech therapists and social workers. Psychological support and social support are important elements of post-rehabilitation treatment and aim to eliminate or reduce post-traumatic stress disorder. Patients and their families are continually supported and provided with comprehensive support by a team of experts. Serbia reported that the Ministry of Labour and Employment is responsible for job placement and vocational training of landmine victims. The National Employment Service runs vocational trainings and job placement programmes for persons with disabilities according to three categories: civilian victims of war; military personnel disabled in war; and military personnel disabled in peace-time. Employment programmes for persons with disabilities provide specialised vocational training. Serbia reported that a challenge to full implementation of these programmes is the lack of financial support. Serbia reported that by 2014, it will aim to improve accessibility and availability of all services by eliminating physical, social, cultural, economic, political and other barriers.

232. *Responsibility:* Serbia reported on efforts to strengthen national ownership and capacity building of women, men and associations of victims and other organizations and national institutions charged with delivering services and implementing relevant national policies, plans and legal frameworks.

233. *Awareness raising:* Awareness raising activities are being undertaken by relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and the Ministry of Information. Serbia reported unsatisfactory use of mass media to raise awareness. By 2014, Serbia plans to have enhanced its awareness raising efforts focusing on the use of mass media to share new information.

234. *Inclusion:* The inclusion of mine survivors and other persons with disabilities, including their representative organisations, in relevant victim assistance related activities is ensured through the convening of regular meetings. By the Third Review Conference, Serbia plans to ensure the participation of mine and other ERW survivors in the new coordination body that is to be established.

Sudan

235. *Coordination:* An inter-ministerial victim assistance working group has been established involving the participation of relevant government ministries and bodies, including the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Welfare, the Commission for Demobilization and Disarmament and Reintegration, the Unions for Persons with Disabilities, and the National Council for Disabilities, as well as international and national organisations and community based organisations. The working group is led by the National Mine Action Centre, which is responsible for coordinating victim assistance activities. There is also the Coordination Working Group in Elfasher, North Darfur, which is co-chaired by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The group meets monthly to coordinate, share information, reports and experiences. It enables effective coordination of victim assistance activities ensuring the best use of available resources and avoiding duplication of efforts. The National Council for Disabilities was established in Sudan to coordinate and support activities, to enforce the rights of persons with disabilities and to ensure that approaches taken demonstrate participation, good governance, transparency, and accountability. The National Mine Action Centre' victim assistance department plays and active role in the work of the Council.

236. *Understanding the extent of the challenge:* The National Mine Action Centre is responsible for collecting casualty data on victims of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. The National Mine Action Centre has a national victim database. A team of 247 data collectors, including survivors and persons with disabilities, have been trained to work in remote villages. Given the nature and duration of the conflict in the country, it is

assumed that many accidents go unrecorded. The Ministry of Health has established a national surveillance mechanism that collects and records data on persons with disabilities.

237. *Legislation and policies:* Sudan is a State Party to the CRPD and a national disability law has recently been adopted. This law incorporates the existing legal framework for victim assistance and clearly indicates mine and other explosive remnants of war victims as a target group for support. In addition, victim assistance in Sudan is guided by strategic objectives and targets contained within the National Victim Assistance Strategic Framework and Work Plan, which was revised in 2009.

238. *Planning:* Sudan has a National Action Plan on Disability, which was developed through an inclusive and participatory process involving all disability stakeholders. A lack of resources is a challenge in implementing the plan. In addition, the National Mine Action Centre has a National Mine Action Transition Plan, which was recently revised and now incorporates actions on victim assistance in line with the Cartagena Action Plan.

239. *Responsibility:* Efforts have been made to strengthen national ownership and develop national capacity through the provision of training courses for personnel working to implement victim assistance related services. Other training opportunities are seized where possible, such as an official attending a training course in Tokyo in November 2013 on the *Development of Victim Assistance Systems for Victims of Wars and Conflict.* In-house training is also being provided at to build managerial skills and to increase understanding of the capacities of persons with disabilities.

240. *Accessibility to services:* As of September 2012, eleven projects had been implemented to enhance psychological support, social reintegration and economic empowerment for mine and other explosive remnants of war victims, as well as other persons with disabilities, in a culturally and socially appropriate manner. These have targeted both survivors and their families. The inclusion of survivors and their families, along with that of the national survivor associations, was an essential part of the planning, development, implementation and monitoring of each project. In addition, the Hope Medical City Hospital has started producing orthopaedic devices free of charge for mine and other explosive remnants of war survivors. One of the main challenges faced in increasing access to services is overcoming physical and social barriers. Both challenges are enhanced in remote and rural areas where there is a lack of physical accessibility which hinders service delivery and limits the development of living conditions. The majority of services require increased levels of funding to access these remote areas where survivors are often found. Physical accessibility to health infrastructure has also been reported as a challenge. Many health, rehabilitation, and social centres are not physically accessible and neither are the means of information or technology that are made available within these facilities.

241. Two socio-economic reintegration and psychological support projects are ongoing in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. A total of 275 individuals benefitted, with 150 of those being provided with an income generating activities such as livestock or business opportunities. Since June 2012, two national organisations, Elfahser Association of the Disabled and the National Organisation for Humanitarian Service and Women empowerment (NOHSWE), have been undertaking projects in Northern Darfur focusing on the establishment of regional surveillance systems and data collection projects.

242. *Awareness raising:* The Ministry of Health and the National Disability Council conducted a forum about health care for persons with disabilities. Awareness raising activities on the rights and capacity of persons with disabilities and the CRPD have been conducted by the National Mine Action Centre. A series of workshops have taken place and advocacy elements have been included in all victim assistance related projects being implemented.

243. *Inclusion:* Sudan has supported the empowerment of the Landmine Victims' Associations in three affected areas (South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Khartoum) through the inclusion of these groups in the implementation of projects. All the social integration and economic empowerment projects are currently executed by the two landmine victims associations in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states. In addition, mine and other explosive remnants of war victims and other persons with disabilities are involved in national victim assistance activities such as monthly coordination meetings, training courses. Their involvement is central to special events such as International Mine Awareness, Assistance to Mine Victims Day and awareness campaigns for International Disability Day. Following the Cartagena Summit, the Ministry of Social Welfare issued a ministerial decree ensuring the involvement of all landmine victims associations in any victim assistance related activity, particularly regarding the development and implementation of plans, policies and legal frameworks.

Tajikistan

244. *Coordination:* Victim assistance in Tajikistan is coordinated by the Tajik Mine Action Centre's Disability Support Unit, formerly known as the Victim Assistance Programme. The change of name was introduced in September 2012 to broaden its focus to be more inclusive of all persons with disabilities. The Coordination Group also was renamed as the Disability Support Technical Working Group to reinforce the understanding that efforts to assist the victims should be part of broader disability and development frameworks. The Inter-Agency Disability Support Coordination Group continues to meet on regular basis to promote coordination between relevant government ministries, agencies, survivors, and other disability stakeholders. These regular meetings ensure the integration of victim assistance in the work of wider government and other agency programmes. The priorities and focus areas for the group were determined in line with the National Mine Action Strategic Plan and include the following: capacity building of national organisations, psychosocial support through summer camps, socio-economic support, establishment of a reliable mechanism to collect data on victims, and support progress towards the ratification of relevant international instruments.

245. In 2011, the Coordination Council on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities was established. The Council was created to enhance coordination in the implementation of the national policy on the social protection of persons with disabilities amongst the different relevant government ministries and organisations. The Council membership includes high level participation from relevant ministries and agencies. The Tajikistan Mine Action Center and the National Association of Persons with Disabilities are members of the Council and ensure that the rights and needs of mine and other explosive remnants of war survivors are taken into account. The Council has the authority and resources to carry out its tasks but faces challenges in its work due to limited capacity of Council members and the lack of disaggregated data on disability.

246. *Understanding the extent of the challenge:* The Tajik Mine Action Centre maintains a database on landmine and other explosive remnants of war casualties, with data disaggregated by sex and age. Since 1992, 479 survivors and 368 fatalities have been recorded. There is some uncertainty with respect to data from 1992-2002. From 2010-2013 more accurate data are available, with 21 accidents registered (19 survivors, 10 fatalities). In 2011, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection conducted a needs assessment, which highlighted the need for further capacity building of non-governmental organizations and the establishment of standards and guiding principles for those working with mine and other explosive remnants of war victims. The ICRC is currently undertaking quality assurance of the needs assessment survey. The survey is ongoing and each assessment is followed up by Individual Rehabilitation Plans for survivors and victims' through ICRC's small grants and Micro-economic Initiatives project.

247. In terms of national injury surveillance, Tajikistan reported that every medical facility submits reports to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population on the numbers of trauma patients admitted. The Ministry's Centre for Medical Statistics then publishes this information annually in its report *Health and Healthcare in the Republic of Tajikistan*. Data on mine victims as a separate group are not included in this reporting system. Tajikistan reported that the establishment of a national injury surveillance system is planned under the *National Strategy on Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases and Injuries*.

248. *Legislation and Policies:* In 2013, Tajikistan established an additional inter-governmental working group to develop a strategy for ratification of the CRPD. To date, the CRPD Working Group has drafted a plan of action, with participation of organizations of people with disabilities (OPD). The draft plan includes carrying out a review and revision of legislation, as well as an awareness raising campaign, which will address the stigma and discrimination against persons with disabilities.

249. *Planning:* The Tajik Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law approved the Tajikistan National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2010 – 2015: Protecting Life and Promoting Development (NMASP) On 22 April 2011. The plan endorses the main conclusions and recommendations of the Cartagena Action Plan and the Cartagena Declaration. The plan aims to "ensure the full and active participation and inclusion of mine victims in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their communities"….and that victim assistance "efforts will meet the highest international standards in order to fulfill the rights and fundamental freedoms of survivors and other persons with disabilities." The Strategic Plan was reviewed at its mid-term and changes were introduced that resulted in all victim assistance goals and objectives being made more inclusive to all persons with disabilities. The plan aims to reinforce national capacities for physical rehabilitation of all persons with disabilities, including mine victims; provide psychosocial assistance to all persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors; provide income generation and socio-economic support; and, review and ensure the reliability of the Victim Information System.

250. In August 2013, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection launched a consultative process and developed the State Program on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities, for the period 2014-2015. This programme will benefit all persons with persons with disabilities in Tajikistan. It aims to provide an age and gender sensitive and a rights-based foundation to promote the long-term physical, psychological, social and economic well-being of adults and children with disabilities, including mine and other explosive remnants of war survivors. The State programme was not formally adopted due to changes in governmental structure and a shift in the responsibility for disability from the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. The status of the programme was discussed during a March 2014 stakeholders' dialogue. It was agreed that the programme remains valid and important but that several steps should be taken to modify the content before its adoption. These modifications should bring terminology in line with the rights-based approach and fully calculate the costs of implementation.

251. In December 2013 the Ministry of Health and Social Protection developed a disability and rehabilitation position paper that covers plans for a 6-year period from 2014 to 2019 entitled "Better Health for Persons with Disabilities for an Inclusive Society in Tajikistan". The vision of the position paper is a country where persons with disabilities and their families enjoy the highest attainable standard of health, and the overall goal is to contribute to achieving health, well-being and human rights for persons with disabilities.

252. *Monitoring and evaluation:* All victim assistance projects implemented in Tajikistan are monitored by The Tajik Mine Action Centre Disability Support Unit.

253. *Accessibility of services:* In 2013 as a result of a project implemented by the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities and landmine survivors, have physical access to out-patient medical services, and persons with disabilities benefit from cultural and religious events conducted in the Haji Yaqob Mosque, as both sites were fully rehabilitated and made physically accessible for persons with disabilities.

254. In 2013, persons with disabilities in three districts of Sugd region (Kanibadam, Asht and Isfara) and three districts of Rasht Valley (Rasht, Nurabad and Tavildara) were provided with microcredit. Also in 2013, access to psychological support was improved through the training of 84 medical staff. Now, persons with disabilities, including landmine and other explosive remnants of war survivors living in mine contaminated districts, are benefiting from psychological assistance provided to individuals with new amputations by trained medical staff in central district hospitals. Individuals living in mine contaminated districts also have better access to psychological support and referral services through a network of 80 peer supporters, who were trained in 2013.

255. UNICEF's Child Protection Section works with the relevant ministries to ensure that children with disabilities receive appropriate services. Since 2010, 133 health care workers, social workers and staff from education establishments received two rounds of train-the-trainer training. In addition, 687 health care workers, social workers, education staff, community leaders and volunteers were trained, 18 schools in Khatlon oblast and DRS have been made accessible for children with disabilities, and 21 community based rehabilitation support rooms were established in districts and equipped with locally made facilities to provide rehabilitation services. Access to physical rehabilitation services was improved through UNICEF technical support. Access to wheelchairs was improved through a project in Vaksh district.

256. *Awareness raising:* The Disability Support Unit raised awareness among mine victims about their rights and available services, as well as within government authorities, service providers and the general public to foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities including mine survivors. These efforts include the Tajik Mine Action Centre, in cooperation with others, facilitating round tables, trainings, workshops, technical working group meetings and other advocacy activities aimed in increasing the awareness of government ministries and agencies, non-governmental organizations and the public on the rights and needs of survivors and other persons with disabilities. The Tajikistan Mine Action Centre, in cooperation with Parliament of the Republic of Tajikistan and several UN agencies), presented a Tajik version of the Handbook "ENABLE" - Guidance for Parliamentarians in advocating the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

257. *Non-discrimination and good practice:* The Tajik Mine Action Centre disseminated a number of good practice materials, including: *Information referral guideline for persons with disabilities, a Source-book on standard legal documents on social protection and social services for population of Tajikistan (2011); a* Handbook for Members of Parliament entitled "Disability" (2012); *Guideline for the Medical Social State Service;* Guidelines on Peer to Peer support; "Assisting Landmine and other ERW Survivors in the Context of Disarmament, Disability and Development" which had been prepared by Implementation Support Unit and which was translated into Tajik and Russian languages in 2013. Furthermore, Tajikistan prepared a Guideline on a psychosocial support adapted to persons with disabilities; and, a "Directory of organizations working in the disability field." In addition, the research institute "Construction and Architecture" developed a norms focused on accessibility building design and National Construction accessibility standards were set to be approved by the State Committee of Architecture and Construction.

258. *Responsibility:* TMAC UNDP did its utmost to strengthen national ownership as well as develop and implement capacity building and training plans to promote and enhance the capacity of the women, men and associations of victims, other organisations and national institutions charged with delivering services. The TMAC was nationalised and Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre was established following the Government Decree as of 3 January 2014. UNDP's project Support to Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (STMAP) ultimate objective in transition period is to ensure that Tajikistan will comply with the obligations of the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) regarding demining, mine risk education and victim assistance. The project aims at strengthening capacities of the Government of Tajikistan to coordinate, plan, regulate and monitor the national mine action programme and handover of the mine action activities, including Victim Assistance to national authorities.

259. In addition, the Tajikistan Victim Assistance Programme established inter-country cooperation with Afghanistan on victim assistance and mental health programmes with exchange visits focusing on best practice between the two countries and the building national capacities. Two inter-country conferences on the provision of psycho-social assistance services to persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, were organized: in Kabul, Afghanistan (2010) and in Dushanbe, Tajikistan (2011). Visits were undertaken to facilities for mental health and rehabilitation in both countries and opportunities for strengthening inter-country cooperation were discussed.

260. *Involvement of relevant actors:* Tajikistan has ensured the continued involvement and effective contribution in all relevant convention related activities by including victim experts and landmine survivors in the composition of its delegation. A victim assistance expert participated at the intersessional meetings and 10MSP, 11MSP, 12MSP and 13MSP, landmine survivors participated at the 2010, 2012 and 2013 intersessional meetings. Further, two survivors participated at the Eleventh meeting of the States Parties, the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties and the Maputo Review Conference.

261. *Inclusion*: Tajikistan reported that survivors participate in coordination meetings of the inter-agency working group on victim assistance, national workshops and conferences, international meetings such as meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences. The Tajik Mine Action Programme adopts and promotes non-discriminatory employment practices which have led to the employment of both survivors and other persons with disabilities. The programme has also supported the establishment of two national survivor organisations including by the provision of equipment, furniture, and training. A Survivors Network Project commenced in 2012 with the aim of establishing a disability support centre in the affected district of Rasht to provide vocational training, psychological support, and legal advice for survivors in the area. Tajikistan reported that national survivor organisations and organisations of persons with disabilities played an active role in the development of the 2012 national "Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on the Social Protection of Disabled Persons 2014-2015" as well as in development of the State Programme on the Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities and the national victim assistance plan of action. Tajikistan reported further progress as concerns the employment of persons with disabilities including landmine survivors at the National Orthopaedic Centre and within the Tajik Mine Action Programme Project of the UNDP. Tajikistan reported challenges including low capacity of survivor organisations and a lack of training opportunities for staff of the organisations given that the majority of trainings are delivered in the capital. Survivor organisations have struggled with limited and short-term funding affecting their ability to plan and implement projects and activities.

262. *Gender and Diversity:* Tajikistan has records of the number of surviving mine victims, with data disaggregated by sex and age in order to provide age and gender sensitive support and assistance ensuring that all have equal opportunities. This is

underlined in the victim assistance goal under the strategic plan which states: "all persons with disabilities, including mine victims, regardless of their sex and age, have equal and proper access to adequate medical and physical rehabilitation and psychological and psychosocial support as well as to socio-economic and legal assistance and inclusive education". At the stage of provision of assistance, gender issues are taken into account and women are included in all relevant projects.

Thailand

263. *Coordination:* Responsibility for victim assistance has been placed with ministries with relevant mandates. Costs are covered under normal budget allocations. Through integration, victims are ensured that their rights and needs are covered within the existing approaches to health care, rehabilitation, labour and disability. Thailand's approach should guarantee the sustainability of efforts to assist victims.

264. *Data Collection:* Thailand originally reported 3,571 landmine and other explosive remnants of war casualties from 1969 to March 2008, including 2,065 people injured and 1,506 killed. In 2008, Thailand began a survey to verify the true number of survivors. This survey identified 1,252 landmine and other explosive remnants of war survivors, of which 74 per cent have a physical disability. Seven per cent of the survivors are women or girls. Between the completion of the survey and December 2012, another 69 landmine and other explosive remnants of war casualties were registered with 62 people injured and seven killed. Landmine and other explosive remnants of war survivors represent only a small proportion – around 0.065 per cent – of Thailand's 1.9 million persons with disabilities. Nevertheless, Thailand has made a solemn promise to these individuals by having ratified the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and recognises that all individuals in Thai society should be able to exercise their rights and have their needs met. A national injury surveillance system is in place in Thailand operated by the Ministry of Public Health. Information is collected on persons with disabilities including landmine survivors. In addition, a database of registered persons with disabilities including landmine victims is maintained by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security's National Office for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in accordance with the Persons with Disabilities Quality of Life Promotion Act B.E. 2550 (2007). In terms of landmine survivor specific data collection, the Thai Mine Action Centre (TMAC) collects disaggregated data on all landmine victims and incidents. A variety of relevant information is collected including sex, age whether there were other victims in the same incident, type of injury and permanent disability, map of the incident area, photographs of the victims, whether relevant government support has been received, or support from private entities or individuals.

265. *Laws and Policies:* The Persons with Disabilities' Quality of Life Promotion Act B.E 2250 (2007), which provides a comprehensive legal and institutional framework regarding rights and entitlements for persons with disabilities, and the Persons with Disabilities Education Act B.E. 2551 (2008) serve as comprehensive rights-based laws for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. The Persons with Disabilities' Quality of Life Promotion Act B.E. was revised in 2013 to encourage the disabled persons organisations (DPOs) and local volunteer groups to better represent and provide services to persons with disabilities, with financial support from the Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. The revised Act requires that local service centres for persons with disabilities be established to respond to the needs of persons with disabilities in their respective areas. The revision also improves the management of service provision by delegating authority on budget management to local administrative authorities to support local DPOs.

266. *Planning*: In 2007, Thailand adopted its first Master Plan for Victim Assistance for 2007 – 2011. The Second Master Plan for Victim Assistance for 2012 – 2016 has benefited from Thailand's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in

2008 and the data collected in 2008 to verify the true number of survivors. The Second Master Plan on Victim Assistance aims at identifying target communities and creating inclusive Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) plans. The plan is based on five key themes: database management, physical and psychological rehabilitation, economic and social reintegration, participation of landmine survivors in assistance programmes, and inclusive assistance and cooperation. The Plan takes into account Thailand's extensive institutional and legal frameworks including: the National Health Security Act, the National Health Act, the Emergency Medical Services Act, the Persons with Disabilities Empowerment Act and the implementation of the CRPD.

267. *Capacity Building*: In 2013, the National Office for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities ran workshops to build capacity in Community-Based Rehabilitation in provinces identified as having persons affected by landmines. The Office also engages local volunteer networks to provide continuous support to victims of landmines providing information on rights and benefits and general support needed. Information on entitled rights and benefits of persons with disabilities are also distributed. These workshops serve as a forum to receive feedback and take note of concerns from survivors and their representatives. Various types of information on guidelines, good practices and useful information on victim assistance were published and distributed nationwide by the National Office for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities.

268. *Good Practice*: In 2013, the National Office for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities launched the "Community Based Rehabilitation Guidelines". In addition, in September, Thailand conducted a Study Programme on the country's humanitarian mine action for a delegation from Myanmar. The programme aimed at sharing Thailand's best practices and lessons learned in the area of mine clearance, risk education and victim assistance. In 2013, the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency and the Prostheses Foundation also continued providing assistance to countries affected by landmines such as supporting the operations of prostheses workshops and prostheses production training. Thailand, through its embassies, also provided assistance and support to other affected countries.

269. *Awareness Raising*: In Thailand, multiple agencies engage in activities to mark the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action. The Thailand Mine Action Centre holds annual events in local areas. In 2013, Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs staged a photo exhibition to raise awareness among the general public in Bangkok. In addition, the National Office for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities conducts regular workshops in all provinces, including all mine-affected ones, to disseminate information on the available services and on rights and benefits for persons with disabilities. The workshops target both persons with disabilities as well as their families and local volunteer groups. Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities are also conducted nationwide on regular basis. Thailand is also active at the international level. In June 2013, Thailand hosted the Bangkok Symposium on Enhancing Cooperation and Assistance: Building Synergy towards Effective Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation in Bangkok.

270. *Inclusion*: Thailand reported that mine victims continue to actively participate in victim assistance whereby their needs and concerns are registered to relevant agencies. Mine victims participate in the planning process such as of the Provincial Persons with Disabilities Funds, the Victim Assistance Master Plan and others. Since 2008, the National Health Commission has organised an annual National Health Assembly in Thailand. The Organisational Committee for the National Health Assembly comprises representatives from the state as well as other sectors including representatives from persons with disabilities organisations including land mine victims. In addition, Landmine survivors in Thailand have had active roles in Thailand's provision of care for persons with disabilities

and participated in planning and initiatives at the local and national levels. Other organisations such as Thai Wheel Chair foundation also involve the active participation of persons with disabilities, at all levels.

271. *Access to Services.* Thailand reported that The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security's National Office for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities implements CBR programmes to promote involvement of the family and community in providing care. It has trained volunteers in all provinces to facilitate this programme. The programme further aims at supporting the empowerment of the persons with disabilities. In 2013, 23 provincial CBR plans have been developed including those for provinces affected by landmines. The Thai Fund for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities provides financial support for local organisations of persons with disabilities to fund projects initiated and led by persons with disabilities. It also provides investment capital for persons with disabilities in starting businesses. In addition, in 2008, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security established the first Community Learning Centre to transfer knowledge and experience that help facilitate the reintegration of people with disabilities into their communities. Currently, Community Learning Centre's are active in all areas including mine-affected communities. The Centre in Ta Phraya district, Sa Kaeo province has been especially successful in creating a support mechanism for landmine survivors. The learning centres facilitate participation from land mine survivors and their families.

272. *Gender Sensitive Approach.* Thailand has recently finalised and adopted the first Women with Disabilities Empowerment Plan 2013 - 2016 which specifically addresses the needs of women with disabilities.

Uganda

273. *Coordination*: The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is the designated focal entity for disability and victim assistance in Uganda. An inter-ministerial coordination mechanism has been established which includes the participation of relevant ministries, international and national organisations, and survivors representing civil society. Coordination meetings are convened quarterly to share experiences and harmonise the implementation strategies to avoid the duplication of efforts and maximise the utilisation of resources. Uganda has encountered challenges in ensuring the ongoing functioning and efficiency of the coordination mechanism due to a lack of resources.

274. *Understanding the Extend of the Challenge.* Uganda has records on the number of surviving landmine victims disaggregated by sex and age. As at the end of 2013, 568 females and 1,206 male survivors had been identified. In terms of disability data, Uganda reported that the lack of a centralized information management system for disability data presents a challenge as the data on disability / victim assistance is scattered across different agencies. Another challenge reported is the lack of adequate tools and trainings on collecting and analysing data provided to responsible personnel. Uganda is currently conducting a population and housing census which is designed in order to capture data on disability, including landmine and other explosive remnants of war survivors.

275. *Legislation and policies*: Uganda is a State Party to the CRPD and its optional protocol consequently an assessment of all national legal and policy frameworks relevant to disabilities is underway to determine if existing frameworks are in line with the CRPD and to ensure that they effectively address the rights and needs of persons with disabilities including landmine and other ERW survivors. Uganda reported that a review of the Ugandan National Policy on Disability and the Persons with Disabilities Act was underway in order to ensure that it guarantees the rights of persons with disabilities including mine survivors in accordance with the standards set by the CRPD.

276. *Planning*: In 2010, Uganda revised its Comprehensive Plan in Victim Assistance 2008-2012 to incorporate the recommendations of Cartagena Action Plan. The Comprehensive Plan on Victim Assistance 2010-2014 was adopted taking into account the National Plan of Action on Disability, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Cluster Munitions Convention and the VA Co-Chairs Recommendations of the Second Review Conference. The Plan continues to be disseminated and promoted among various stakeholders to enhance its integration into broader frameworks. Uganda faces challenges in obtaining adequate funding to implement the Comprehensive Plan on Victim Assistance.

277. *Monitoring and evaluation*: Efforts are being made to monitor implementation of national laws and policies and the Comprehensive Plan on Victim Assistance through the use of a results-based management framework.

278. *Accessibility to services*: Efforts are underway to enhance physical accessibility nationwide through the development and dissemination of accessibility standards. One of the challenges reported in achieving enhanced physical accessibility to buildings and other public places is the perception by relevant stakeholders that accessibility is an expensive endeavour. Uganda reported that in terms of enhancing access to services in rural and remote areas, a strong emphasis is being placed on development, implementation, and enhancement of community based rehabilitation programs across the country. In addition, Uganda reported having enhanced its capacity to provide inclusive education, having developed a manual on psychosocial support, and having provided special grants to groups of persons with disabilities including survivor groups and those disabled due to old-age. The challenges reported in enhancing access to services relate mostly to inadequate funding.

279. *Awareness raising*: Efforts to raise awareness of the rights, needs and capacities of persons with disabilities amongst the general population include the use of cultural activities, radio talk shows, newspaper supplements, poster campaigns, and the production and dissemination of promotional materials such as t-shirts. Uganda reported having ensured the dissemination of the CRPD, its optional protocol, the national Comprehensive Plan of Action on Victim Assistance, the national guidelines on disability, and the manual on psychosocial support. Uganda reported that inadequate resources were a challenge to further awareness raising activities.

280. *Responsibility*: Uganda reported that, in consultation with other stakeholders, it has developed manuals to build the capacity of disability stakeholders at national, regional and local levels. Furthermore, efforts have been made to build capacity on victim assistance through the integration of its core principles into the national CBR programme which emphasises utilisation of local resources. As part of the CBR programme, survivors have been recruited for apprenticeships which aim to provide skills and livelihood opportunities to enhance economic inclusion. Uganda reported that inadequate resources present a challenge to its efforts to build national capacity.

281. *Non-discrimination and good practice*: Uganda has developed accessibility standards to improve accessibility for persons with disabilities including female and male mine victims. Uganda continues to raise awareness of the right of mine victims to address the socio-economic political and cultural barriers. Currently, Uganda is developing a social protection framework which will address issues of equity among vulnerable groups, including mine victims and other persons with disabilities. A special grant system for persons with disabilities is being implemented country-wide to address unemployment challenges among their communities.

282. *Inclusion*: Uganda reported that the active, effective and ongoing participation of survivors is ensured through the inclusion of survivor associations, such as the Uganda

Landmine Survivors Association, in the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for disability. This approach has led to the participation of survivors in the process of reviewing the national Comprehensive Plan on Victim Assistance 2010-2014, in the development of a tool to monitor implementation of the Plan, and also in the process of developing the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda. The Ugandan Landmine Survivors Association has taken a lead role in mobilizing survivors to participate in development initiatives. In addition, a large number of persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, are participating in decision making and in political structures from the village to the national level. The Ministry of Gender and other line ministries work very closely with Ugandan Landmine Survivors Association during implementation and monitoring of disability programs, in particular programs such as community based rehabilitation. Special Grants for Persons with Disabilities have been accessed by persons with disabilities including mine victims.

283. Each year from 2010 to 2013 on the margins of the Convention's intersessional meetings, and on the margins of the 10MSP, 11MSP and 12MSP, Co-Chairs, with the support of the Implementation Support Unit, and in collaboration with the ICBL and ICRC, convened victim assistance experts' programmes. The purpose of these programmes was to enhance national efforts to implement the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan. These programmes have covered such topics as community based rehabilitation, monitoring and evaluation, and assistance to child and adolescent victims of mines. These programmes served as actions taken in accordance with the commitments made by the States Parties to ensure the continued involvement and effective contribution in all relevant Convention related activities by health, rehabilitation, social services, education, employment, gender and disability rights experts, including mine survivors, inter alia by supporting the inclusion of such expertise in their delegations.[15] While there was widespread appreciation for these experts' programmes, these programmes were not convened in 2013 or in 2014 due to lack of funding.

284. At the Cartagena Summit, it was recognised that one of the key evolutions in victim assistance has been the entry into force of the 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) which provides a new human rights standard concerning persons with disabilities. It was recognised that the comprehensive manner in which the CRPD records what is required to promote the full and effective participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities including mine survivors, in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their communities provides a new standard by which victim assistance efforts can be measured. Since the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties continued to note the linkages between the CRPD and victim assistance and recognised that the CRPD can be used to provide a framework for all States in meeting their responsibilities to mine survivors and their families. To date, 122 States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention have ratified the CRPD.

285. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed to collect all necessary data, disaggregated by sex and age, in order to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate adequate national policies, plans and legal frameworks including by assessing the needs and priorities of mine victims and the availability and quality of relevant services, make such data available to all relevant stakeholders and ensure that such efforts contribute to national injury surveillance and other relevant data collection systems for use in programme planning.[16] Since the Cartagena Summit, the GICHD and the Centre for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR) of the James Madison University launched a study on

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[15] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #29.

[16] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #25.

accident and victim information systems aimed to contribute to a better understanding of how victim-related data are collected, compiled and analysed, and how the data are used to inform mine action operations. This study will offer lessons for States Parties wishing to improve their information management practices and systems for the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of their victim assistance plans of action. It may also inform about possibilities as to how such systems could become a platform for broader national disability programming.

V. Cooperation and assistance

286. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties recognised that the need for partnerships to achieve the aims of the Convention had become more important than ever. They expressed the view that strong national ownership is essential for ensuring that cooperation can flourish and developed a clear understanding of what national ownership means. In addition, at the Cartagena Summit the States Parties recorded that ensuring sufficient resources exist and seeing that available resources meet well expressed needs by States Parties demonstrating strong ownership over their implementation efforts may be the most significant challenge facing the States Parties during the period 2010 to 2014.

287. To address this and related challenges, over one-quarter of the commitments agreed to in the Cartagena Action Plan concerned international cooperation and assistance[17]. In acting upon this clear expression of interest in reinvigorating international cooperation and assistance in the life of the Convention, and, paying particular regard to the commitment made at the Cartagena to ensure that the Convention and its informal mechanisms include and provide a specific and effective framework for identifying needs and mobilising national and international resources to meet these needs, the President of the Second Review Conference placed a high priority on this matter in 2010.[18] With the cooperation of the Co-Chairs, the President convened a special session on international cooperation and assistance during the week of meetings of the Standing Committees in June 2010 as well as an experts' workshop on this matter in May 2010. Numerous important points were raised at this special session which provided the States Parties with a rich agenda on cooperation and assistance for possible follow up.

288. The June 2010 special session on international cooperation and assistance highlighted the need for two distinct discussions – one that concerns Article 5 implementation and one that concerns victim assistance. It was noted that while both matters belong to the larger family of mine action, mine clearance and victim assistance have different timelines, involve distinct national and international actors and relate to different national institutional and regulatory frameworks and budget lines. It was further noted that the whole notion of mine action as an integrated field of practice may have hampered attempts to utilise available resources in the most effective manner. In addition, it was noted that there is a need for an increased focus on results in addition to demands for increased efficiency and effectiveness.

289. With respect to enhancing international cooperation and assistance as concerns victim assistance, it was recalled that victim assistance is the most complex and challenging issue for the States Parties and it is fundamentally distinct from the collection of activities referred to as humanitarian demining. It was also recalled that at the Cartagena Summit the States Parties recognised that guaranteeing the rights and addressing the needs of mine

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[17] Cartagena Action Plan, Actions #34 through #52. In addition, part of Action #28 concerns cooperation and assistance.

[18] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #48.

victims requires a long term commitment and that this involves sustained political, financial and material commitments, both made by affected States themselves and through international cooperation and assistance, in accordance with Article 6 obligations. It was further recalled that three actions in the Cartagena Action Plan's cooperation and assistance section relate specifically to assisting the victims.[19]

290. The June 2010 special session on international cooperation and assistance highlighted a number of issues and opportunities concerning victim assistance:

(a) It was recalled that the ultimate responsibility of guaranteeing the rights and meeting the needs of landmine victims within a particular state rests with that state. Within a particular affected State, we must appreciate that victim assistance-related activities concern a wide range of ministries and agencies responsible for health, social affairs, labour, education, transport, justice, planning, finance, and possibly others. In States in a position to assist, the main actors are usually development agencies and ministries that engage in international cooperation efforts. However, within these agencies, there could be multiple relevant sub actors, including those responsible for bilateral development assistance or for providing assistance through multilateral entities; it was noted that States Parties in a position to assist include any State Party that has any form of assistance that it could offer to another to help in improving its response to landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities. It was highlighted that cooperation and assistance is not only about financial resources, with the provision of technical support, support for national capacity building and contributions of equipment and supplies all considered important;

(b) It was noted that in addition to all States Parties potentially being in a position to fulfil Article 6.3 obligations, other actors such as international organisations play a key role in generating resources or implementing programmes and that, like States, these organisations can be complex with several aspects of the work of any particular organisation being relevant to what the States Parties consider "assisting the victims". It was also noted that associations of landmine survivors and disabled persons organisations are important stakeholders in victim assistance-related activities, as are other non-well known members of the Convention community, others that are actively involved at the national level working on disability and/or development issues may not see themselves as working on what the States Parties define as "victim assistance". It was suggested that in order to better understand the scope of services available in affected States, a comprehensive mapping of all actors involved in services relevant to "assisting the victims" is needed;

(c) It was highlighted that with respect to victim assistance there is no clarity on the true magnitude of what is provided by States Parties in a position to assist because the bulk of what is made available for activities considered consistent with "assisting the victims" is not captured in any assessment of mine action funding. It was noted that the bulk of what is provided is through bilateral cooperation between States to enhance healthcare systems, physical rehabilitation programmes, mental health services, the exercise of rights by persons with disabilities, et cetera. In this regard, it was suggested that a dialogue on enhanced cooperation and assistance on victim assistance could itself be enhanced if those giving and receiving development assistance, including core budget support, could provide greater clarity regarding the true magnitude of the effort being made to assist States in developing the responses necessary to meet the rights and needs of all individuals who are injured or who live with disabilities;

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[19] Cartagena Action Plan, Actions #39, #41 and #46.

(d) It was noted that while the vast majority of resources to support activities considered consistent with "assisting the victims" undoubtedly flows through development cooperation, the States Parties had previously recorded that more than US$ 232 million had been reported invested between 2004 and 2009 in support of emergency medical care, physical rehabilitation and other assistance carried out by international service providers such as the ICRC including in some instances with national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Handicap International, other NGOs and relevant UN agencies. It was suggested that a dialogue on cooperation and assistance and the further mobilisation of resources could benefit from knowing how effectively these resources have been used, how such efforts could be part of national CRPD implementation and what lessons have been learned;

(e) It was noted that while some have called for a specific percentage of mine action funding to be dedicated to victim assistance, others have pointed out that doing so may be counterproductive, in particular because this may result in diverting funds from humanitarian demining, which is one of the main activities to address the victimisation of communities in war-torn societies and to prevent additional victims. It was suggested that what is required is to gain a better understanding of the true level of need and then to fund accordingly, rather than robbing from one aspect of Convention implementation to support another;

(f) It was recalled that while the States Parties, at the Cartagena Summit, adopted an understanding regarding "national ownership" as concerns article 5 implementation, there was an opportunity to do the same in defining what the Convention community expects from affected States in terms of "national ownership" as concerns victim assistance. As noted above, at the June 2010 special session on international cooperation and assistance, elements for national ownership in relation to victim assistance were proposed.

291. The June 2010 special session on international cooperation and assistance highlighted a number of issues and opportunities concerning article 5 implementation:

(a) It was recalled that 32 of the 38 States Parties that must still complete implementation of Article 5 obligations have indicated a need for assistance in fulfilling their obligations and that the gap between projected needs and anticipated contributions poses several challenges for the effort to ensure compliance by these States Parties;

(b) It was acknowledged that States Parties and mine clearance operators have come far in their understanding of the challenges posed by the obligation to clear all mined areas, that impressive progress has been made in making mine clearance more efficient and effective, and that the amount of area cleared or otherwise released in recent years has increased substantially. It was noted that, while many States Parties have not yet defined the precise locations of mined areas despite massive investments made in surveys, there is a great potential for increasing productivity by employing the full range of methods previously recognised by the States Parties to release suspected hazardous areas. It was also noted that there is scope to increase efficiency across the breadth of the humanitarian demining sector;

(c) It was suggested that the definition of national ownership as concerns Article 5 implementation which was adopted at the Cartagena Summit, along with the relevant commitments made in the Cartagena Action Plan, provide the States Parties with a roadmap for the practical implementation of Article 6 in support of mine clearance, with this including the following components:

(i) claiming national ownership;

(ii) identifying the task;[20]

(iii) mapping the resources needed to address the task;[21]

(iv) communicating the needs for international cooperation and assistance;[22]

(v) making the case for assistance;[23]

(vi) responding to the needs;[24] and

(vii) seeking peer support;[25]

(d) It was noted that while mapping financial requests for and contributions to mine clearance may draw attention to a problem in a manner that is easy to communicate, it does not provide information that can help determine how needs in affected States Parties can be matched with relevant resources. It was suggested that meaningful discussions on Article 6 as concerns Article 5 implementation must have a broader scope than just money and move towards a better understanding of what effective and efficient international cooperation entails.

292. While time did not permit a discussion on stockpile destruction during the June 2010 special session on cooperation and assistance, it remained clear in 2010 that addressing questions related to cooperation and assistance were central to ensuring that two States Parties could fulfil their article 4 obligations. It was recalled that as these two States Parties had sought assistance in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 1, the matter of ensuring compliance on the part of both is the business of all States Parties.

293. At the Cartagena Summit, Zambia, with the support of other actors, proposed that a new Standing Committee be established to address the challenges related to international cooperation and assistance in the context of the Convention. Support for this proposal was expressed by several delegations at the June 2010 special session on cooperation and assistance. Zambia elaborated on this proposal at the Tenth Meeting of the State Parties, calling for the establishment of a new Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance in order to exchange information and develop plans and strategies to ensure: (a) adequate and predictable levels of human, technical and financial support for mine action from affected States and the donor community (resource mobilization); and, (b) the efficient and effective use of resources (resource utilization).[26] In response to this proposal, the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties established the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance, to be supported like other mechanisms established by the States Parties by the Implementation Support Unit, and, to be presided over in 2011 by the President of the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, with the leadership of this Standing Committee being regularised as of the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties.

294. In assuming the role of as the first Chair of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance, the President of the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties indicated that his aim was to advance the cooperation and assistance agenda that was spelled out in 2010 at the special sessions on cooperation and assistance which were held both in June 2010 and at the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties. With a view to advancing the Convention's cooperation and assistance agenda as concerns victim assistance, the

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[20] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #14.

[21] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #34.

[22] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #35.

[23] Cartagena Action Plan, Actions #35 and #50.

[24] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #37 and #38.

[25] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #36.

[26] Final Report of the 2010 Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, Annex IV.

Chair of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance convened an international symposium in Albania from 30 May to 1 June 2011. The purpose of the Tirana Symposium was to follow up on the recognition made in 2010 of the need for two distinct discussions – one that concerns Article 5 implementation and one that concerns victim assistance. It was again noted that while both matters belong to the larger family of mine action, mine clearance and victim assistance have different timelines, involve distinct national and international actors and relate to different national institutional and regulatory frameworks and budget lines.

295. All States Parties and relevant organisations were invited to the Tirana Symposium with approximately 100 delegates from every corner of the world taking part in the event. The Tirana Symposium dealt with opportunities presented by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) to enhance victim assistance-related efforts. It was noted that the States Parties are fortunate to have experts who work largely outside of the Convention community sharing how Article 32 of the CRPD spells out measures concerning international cooperation and assistance. These experts represent organisations such as the United Nations Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Disability Alliance and the International Disability and Development Alliance. It was noted that they, along with the ICBL, have helped the States Parties increase their understanding of how the CRPD can assist in our cooperation and assistance efforts as concerns victim assistance.

296. The Tirana Symposium also dealt with the role of development cooperation as concerns victim assistance. It was recalled that development agencies likely are responsible for the bulk of what truly amounts to resources for victim assistance-related efforts, even if this is not captured in surveys of mine action assistance. Through research prepared by the Implementation Support Unit, it was illustrated that the wealth of data already provided by OECD DAC Member States may be a good starting point in understanding the broader magnitude of efforts as concerns health care and human rights. It was also noted that the States Parties' acceptance of the concept of inclusive development meant that ultimately development assistance in its entirety should take disability into account. This point was well demonstrated at the Tirana Symposium through presentations delivered by representatives of the Austrian and Australian development agencies.

297. The Tirana Symposium also dealt with national capacity and national ownership. Albanian experts, as well as those from Handicap International and the ICRC, highlighted that support for national capacity building is essential for sustainability and accessibility and that capacity building is a long term activity, that it is multifaceted and that multi-year financial commitments are essential. It was also recognised that national ownership is essential to the long-term sustainability of victim assistance-related activities.

298. The final topic dealt with at the Tirana Symposium was the importance of peer support and psycho-social rehabilitation. It was recalled that at the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties recorded that "psychological support, including peer support, is necessary in the immediate aftermath of (an) accident and may be needed at different times throughout the lifetime of the survivor."[27] Experts from three continents participating in the symposium helped increase understanding of the main elements of and challenges to delivering psychosocial assistance, shared the benefits of peer-to-peer programmes, and highlighted an example of bilateral cooperation between two affected States on psycho-social support.

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[27] Final Report of the 2009 Second Review Conference, Part II: Review of the operation and status of the Convention: 2005-2009, paragraph 142.

299. The Chair of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance provided an opportunity during the Standing Committee's 24 June 2011 meeting for delegations to explore, in greater detail, two topics identified in 2010: partnerships and coordination, and, ensuring a high level of efficiency in cooperation and assistance. With respect to partnerships and coordination, it was recalled that in 2010 the recognition was made that coordination of assistance and cooperation is a central aspect of national ownership and that, the emphasis should be on partner responsibilities rather than donor priorities. At the Standing Committee meeting, the Chair called upon two States Parties in the process of implementing Article 5 – Cambodia and Mozambique – along with key partners to illustrate key lessons concerning partnership and coordination.

300. At the June 2011 meeting of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance, it was illustrated how a mine-affected, developing country and its development partners together recognised the need for adequate coordination and national ownership and what steps have been taken in Cambodia to enhance both of these aspects. The Cambodian case highlighted the importance of measures taken such as the establishment of a national authority to lead, coordinate and regulate the mine action sector and the adoption of national mine action standards (NMAS) as a single strategic framework for policy and assistance coordination. The Cambodian case also provided an example of the introduction of "Partnership Principles", which in a manner consistent with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, reaffirms development partners' respect for national ownership and leadership, commits development partners to support capacity development, and, requires development partners to align their support with Cambodian NMAS and consult the government on project / programme formulation.

301. At the June 2011 meeting of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance, the case of cooperation between Mozambique and Norway also illustrated how the principles of the Paris Declaration are being applied through a partnership arrangement that concerns itself with Article 5 implementation. Mozambique and Norway provided an example of how cooperating States Parties can establish a framework that, in focusing in an unwavering manner on Article 5 implementation, reinforces national ownership, respects national priorities, and, provides the assurance of multi-year support.

302. With respect to ensuring a high level of efficiency in cooperation and assistance, at the June 2011 meeting of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) gave an update on the numerous steps it has taken to improve the expedient and efficient flow of funding through the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Mine Action, provided an example of how this has worked well, and highlighted possible variables within and external to the United Nations system that may affect the timely flow of support. In addition, the ICBL drew attention to inefficiencies in the expenditure of funds related to Article 5 implementation, recommended to donors that their efforts are consistent with national priorities and ensure a timely flow of funds, and, called for accountability on the part of implementing partners. The ICBL also highlighted that the size, structure and placement of coordinating mechanisms should reflect actual needs. In addition, the ICBL noted that many efficiency issues they have raised touch upon the role of the United Nations and, in this regard, expressed appreciation for a constructive dialogue that has started in recent months between non-governmental organisations and the United Nations.

303. Also at the June 2011 meeting of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance, a number of delegations raised topics related to cooperation and assistance that may be pursued by the Standing Committee in the future. These included: identifying and prioritising mine action resource requirements; identifying and promoting mine action resources including from non-traditional sources (such as the private sector); identifying and promoting mechanisms, approaches and best practice models for

coordinated global and national level mine action assistance; promoting and supporting national ownership and coordination of mine action programs; identifying, promoting and sharing knowledge and experience on effective cooperation and assistance; exploring possible limitations to mainstreaming mine action into development budgets; exploring the possibility of establishing new funding mechanisms; examining ways to better exchange information on the availability of equipment, technical expertise and best practices; and, examining in more detail South-South cooperation.

304. Also at the June 2011 meeting of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance, Thailand recalled the proposals it had suggested at the Cartagena Summit to develop a concept paper to explore the idea of the establishment of a trust fund for implementation and to establish a database mechanism regarding available assistance. It further recalled that possibility of requesting the ISU to take on these tasks. A number of delegations expressed support for Thailand's proposals. The Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties took note of and encouraged action on the concrete ideas suggested by the in-coming Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance (Albania and Thailand) as well as by others, to make the best possible use of this new Standing Committee.

305. In 2012, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance used a small-group format to provide an interactive forum for in-depth discussion on the possibility of developing an information exchange tool. With respect to this, it was recalled that at the 2011 meeting of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance, Thailand stated that, while financial assistance is very much needed and appreciated, other types of non-financial assistance – such as material, equipment, expertise, et cetera – are also essential, and that a tool to exchange information on these other types of assistance may be beneficial. To frame the discussion, the Co-Chairs asked participants to consider three questions: If an information exchange tool was to be established, what information should it contain? How should it be organized? What experiences have actors had in accessing information about available funding, technical support, or other forms of cooperation and assistance for implementation? What are the gaps in information about available assistance?

306. In terms of perceived gaps in available information and suggestions for information to be contained in an information exchange tool, it was noted that all States Parties are potential contributors and therefore any information exchange tool should house information on the assistance that any State Party may be in a position to provide. Additional information on available financial assistance may be desirable, but a key aim of the information exchange tool should be to serve as a place where those with needs can search for the full range of possible assistance, including technical support and equipment. "Match-making" could be facilitated by the information tool containing national contact points. Information contained should facilitate "south-south" cooperation, including the availability of financial resources necessary to fuel such cooperation. While the pre-occupation with information on available resources appears to relate mainly to Article 5 implementation, victim assistance should be included in any information exchange tool.

307. In terms of ways and means of developing an information exchange tool, the means suggested most frequently by discussion participants was an internet tool, with many suggesting that it need not be a complicated endeavour. It was noted that the more complex this effort was, the more expensive it may be. Some suggested that the ISU could house such an information tool as part of the Convention's existing website. Some suggested that the information tool could simply link to other sites, while others suggested that to make it more user-friendly the information tool itself should house information.

308. On the basis of the discussion, the Co-Chairs sought to investigate with the Implementation Support Unit the development an information exchange tool on a trial basis

with an evaluation made after a certain period of time, including by drawing up data related to the number of visits and types of information accessed. The Co-Chairs acknowledged that in proceeding, care would have to be taken to fill an actual information gap and not duplicate the wealth of existing on-line and other information sources, including Landmine Monitor and Article 7 reports. Also with respect to preventing duplication, it was noted, as concerns victim assistance, efforts should be made to liaise with those supporting the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities given the central place of cooperation and assistance in that instrument.

309. In the second half of 2012, at the request of the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance and in the context of the commitment of the States Parties in Action #36 of the Cartagena Action Plan to promote technical cooperation, information exchange on good practices and other forms of mutual assistance with other affected States Parties to take advantage of the knowledge and expertise acquired in the course of fulfilling their obligations, the Implementation Support Unit established the *Platform for Partnerships* information exchange tool as part of the Convention's existing website.[28] The Twelfth Meeting of the State Parties welcomed the initiative of the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance in developing, on a trial basis, this tool on assistance available to support the implementation of the Convention and encouraged States Parties to make use of this tool.

310. In 2013, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance (Ecuador and Thailand) sought to build upon the cooperation and assistance agenda for the Convention which had been spelled out by the President of the Second Review Conference in 2010 and which had been followed up on since. This included efforts to advance work started in 2012 on a *Platform for Partnerships* information exchange tool. The Co-Chairs invited all States Parties to contribute to this effort. The Co-Chairs again emphasised that, in addition to financial assistance, other forms of assistance, including expertise, equipment and the exchange of experience, are also valuable. As such, almost any State Party is a potential contributor of assistance. In 2014, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance (Ecuador and Indonesia) announced that they were extending the trial phase of the *Platform for Partnerships* until the Third Review Conference.

311. In 2012, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance (Albania and Thailand) focused attention on options of trust funds to ensure the continuity of resources. The Co-Chairs commissioned the Implementation Support Unit to prepare a discussion paper entitled "Exploring the options of trust funds to ensure the continuity of resources", which was presented to the Standing Committee on 25 May 2012.[29] In response, many States Parties, while expressing the view that there was no need to establish a new trust fund, agreed with the paper's conclusion that a great deal of potential exists with respect to mechanisms that are already in place or that could easily come into being at the national level. It was highlighted that the States Parties are, with few exceptions, all Member States of the United Nations and have the opportunity to voice their preferences with regarding to existing UN mechanisms. It was further highlighted that States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention make up a majority of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and therefore could help ensure that a sound link is made between these instruments once the UN Partnership to promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Donor Trust Fund becomes operational. In addition, it was highlighted that the international community as a whole has

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[28] http://www.apminebanconvention.org/platform-for-partnerships/

[29] http://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/pdf/mbc/IWP/SC-may12/Discussion-papers/SC-May2012-e-Trust-Funds-Draft.pdf

largely embraced the international aid effectiveness agenda and could do what it can to relate demining and victim assistance with national development strategies and cooperation programmes, and the funds established to implement them.

312. In follow-up to the 2012 discussion on regarding the pros and cons of existing or possible new funding mechanisms, in 2013 the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance explored in more detail one such mechanism – the United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Donor Trust Fund, which is often referred to as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) Trust Fund. It was noted by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) that all eight of the trust fund's thematic priorities are of high relevance in effectively protecting and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, including survivors of mines and other explosive remnants of war. The OHCHR noted that, in May 2012, the trust fund released its first call for applications to United Nations Country Teams, who coordinate and lead the country level projects, and that by the end of 2012, eight priority countries received funding.

313. The UNOHCHR noted that a project funded by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) Trust Fund in Mozambique serves as an example of how a State Party responsible for significant numbers may benefit in that the project in Mozambique fulfils the following key criteria: alignment with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the human rights-based approach to disability; national ownership among governmental and non-governmental stakeholders; participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organisations in the development, implementation and monitoring of the project; and sustainability in terms of focusing on legal and policy reform.

314. With a view to continuing to enhance cooperation and assistance under the Convention, particularly in light of the Convention's 2014 Third Review Conference, in 2013, Thailand, with the support of Australia and the ISU, convened the Bangkok Symposium on Cooperation and Assistance: Building Synergy towards Effective Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation on 24-25 June 2013. A wealth of knowledge, experience and views were shared during the Symposium, with some key conclusions emerging as follows:

(a) The Convention's promise to landmine survivors will be, in large part, achieved through the integration of activities into broader approaches to disability. It is important, therefore, that the challenges faced by landmine survivors be evident within disability discussions and that those from the disability world continue to participate in cooperative efforts to implement the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

(b) The fact that a so-called landmines world is part of a larger world means that the resources to fuel the fulfilment of our aims could come from wide-ranging sources. The challenge, therefore, is two-fold. First, there is a challenge in terms of making use of the full range of funding sources, be they specifically related to mine action or not. Second, there is a challenge in ensuring that funds that are invested are actually achieving their desired ends.

(c) Also as concerns cooperative efforts to fulfil the Convention's promise to landmine survivors, it is clear that there is a need to focus more intensively on sustainability. Addressing the needs and guaranteeing the rights of landmine survivors are national responsibilities which will remain for the long-term. Programmes and services embedded in a national health care system will need to take this point into account. Those requiring external resources to ensure sustainability should make sure that their resource needs are communicated as priorities in broader development frameworks.

(d) Building upon the need to ensure sustainability is the imperative to establish partnerships and to do so from the outset. For example, partnerships are essential for achieving national ownership over a sustainable physical rehabilitation programme. Partnerships are key to individual States Parties taking on a leading role in sharing its experience and capacities. Partnerships are important to overcome capacity constraints. In addition, as has been evident in regional cooperation, partnerships enable partners to do more together than they could on their own.

(e) A central theme, if not the central theme, throughout the symposium was the fundamental place of national ownership – both to facilitate cooperation and assistance, and to actually comply with the Convention's obligations. This point was highlighted from the outset during the keynote address by His Royal Highness Prince Mired. In addition, national ownership was mentioned during every panel discussion and alluded to by almost every panellist. The implementation of the Convention is the responsibility of each individual State Party in areas under its control or jurisdiction. Those that have understood and internalised this point have generally been more successful in deepening relations with partners, in mobilising resources, and in producing results.

315. In the Cartagena Action Plan, it was agreed that States Parties in a position to do so will support the national efforts of those States Parties with clearly demonstrated needs to develop their capacities to provide assistance to mine victims and other persons with disabilities by providing where possible multi-year financial, material or technical assistance in response to the priorities of the affected State to facilitate long-term planning, implementation and monitoring of victim assistance-related activities.[30] In the context of this commitment, since the Cartagena Summit the States Parties continued to note the importance of a complementary twin-track approach to victim assistance, in which efforts are made both to eliminate barriers that exclude persons with disabilities in all aspects of development assistance and to take specific actions that promote the individual and collective empowerment of persons with disabilities, including mine victims.

316. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties committed to make their needs known to other States Parties and relevant organisations if they require financial, technical or other forms of international cooperation and assistance to meet obligations.[31] In addition, States Parties with obligations to fulfil committed to map the national resources available to meet their obligations and their needs for international cooperation and assistance and States Parties, in a position to do so, committed to promptly assist States Parties that have communicated needs for support.[32] On the basis of information provided by States Parties in their transparency reports, in updates at the meetings of the Standing Committees and through other means, the following 25 States Parties in the process of implementing Article 5 of the Convention have expressed requirements for financial, technical or other forms of assistance: Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

317. At the Cartagena Summit, States Parties in a position to do so made a commitment, in the spirit of the Convention's aims, to endeavour to continue supporting States Parties that have completed their Article 5 obligations in their efforts to address the humanitarian consequences resulting from mine and other explosive remnants of war contamination.[33]

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[30] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #39.

[31] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #35.

[32] Cartagena Action Plan, Actions #34 and 37.

[33] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #40.

Since the Cartagena Summit, one State Party that has completed implementation of Article 5 – Albania – has expressed the need for assistance in addressing the needs of victims of mines and other explosive remnants of war, and one other State Party – Palau – has expressed appreciation for support it receives from States Parties for addressing its challenges related to unexploded ordnance. In addition, Zambia, which reported completion of its mine clearance obligations at the Cartagena Summit, received support from Norway for Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) to follow up on each UXO report obtained through the course of executing Zambia's 2009 landmines survey.

318. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that States Parties in a position to do so will ensure that international cooperation and assistance, including development cooperation, is age-appropriate and gender-sensitive and inclusive of, and accessible to, persons with disabilities, including mine survivors.[34] Furthermore, it was agreed that all States Parties will ensure that assistance in mine action is based on appropriate surveys, needs analysis, age-appropriate and gender-sensitive strategies and cost-effective approaches.[35] Since the Cartagena Summit, it was recalled that United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, adopted over a decade ago, emphasised"... the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls." In this context, it was suggested that both States Parties and the broader implementation community need to make sure that this actually happens, including moving beyond the general discussions of how to ensure that girls, boys, women and men have equal access to the resources generated through implementation of the Convention, and, by asking why progress has been so slow.

319. Since the Cartagena Summit, the United Nations developed *Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes* to help mine-action policymakers and field personnel incorporate gender perspectives into all operations of mine action. In addition since the Cartagena Summit, Australia, Norway and Switzerland supported the Gender and Mine Action Programme (GMAP), which has since the Cartagena Summit become an independent association. The GMAP has continued to support training, capacity building and advocacy activities with States Parties in order to make mine action more inclusive, non-discriminatory, accurate and effective by mainstreaming gender into all interventions. The GMAP has provided training and technical assistance on gender and mine action to mine action programmes and national authorities, operators and non-governmental organisations in several countries since the Cartagena Summit.

320. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that States Parties in a position to do so will support the further investigation and development of technical solutions to overcome the particular challenges associated with destroying PFM mines.[36] Since the Cartagena Summit, Norway has assisted Ukraine and the European Union has continued its partnerships with both Ukraine and Belarus to assist these two States Parties in overcoming the unique challenges they face in the destruction of this type of anti-personnel mine.

321. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that all States Parties in a position to do so will continue to support, as appropriate, mine action to assist populations in areas where armed non-State actors operate including by facilitating access for humanitarian organisations.[37] Since the Cartagena Summit, the Geneva Call has reported that its assistance resulted in the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines and has ensured

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[34] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #41.

[35] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #52.

[36] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #42.

[37] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #43.

that mine risk education is being implemented according to national standards and that a physical rehabilitation project has been launched.

322. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that all States Parties will ensure that mine action activities of the United Nations, national and international non-governmental organizations and other actors, where relevant, are incorporated into national mine action planning frameworks and are consistent with national priorities and international obligations.[38] Since the Cartagena Summit, the 14 members of the United Nations' Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action have continued to play an important role in assisting many States Parties in implementing the Convention. Moreover, in December 2012, the United Nations' Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action finalised a new United Nations mine action strategy covering the period 2013 to 2018. The strategy presents the common objectives and commitments that will guide the United Nations in mine action during this period and sees the United Nations focus its resources and priorities in mine action around four major strategic objectives. The United Nations' strategy reinforces its commitment to support affected countries and territories, especially taking into account compliance with international normative frameworks, as well as reinforcing the impact of mine action across peace and security, human rights, humanitarian and development responses.

323. Also since the Cartagena Summit, the Organisation of American States continued to play important role in assisting States Parties in implementing the Convention. In addition, the African Union and the Association of South East Asian Nations have initiated efforts to support their respective mine-affected Member States.

324. In the Cartagena Action Plan, it was agreed that all States Parties will strengthen partnerships between affected and non-affected States Parties and among affected States Parties to identify and mobilise new technical, material and financial resources of support for activities to implement the Convention.[39] In a manner that relates to this commitment, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), further developed its Francophone Language Outreach Programme and launched its Arabic Language Outreach Programme and Persian Language Outreach Programme.

325. In the Cartagena Action Plan, it was agreed that all States Parties will contribute to the further development of the United Nations' International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) to be used as a frame of reference to establish national standards and operational procedures for addressing all aspects of mine and other explosive ordnance contamination.[40] As noted, since the Cartagena Summit, important amendments were made to the IMAS on land release. In addition since the Cartagena Summit, a number of other International Mine Action Standards have been developed or enhanced. As well, the GICHD has continued to manage and coordinate the IMAS process and has produced a multi-language IMAS compact disk, along with providing support to individual States Parties to develop national standards.

326. In recognition of the pivotal role of mine action in meeting the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals, at the Cartagena Summit the States Parties agreed to continue to promote the inclusion of mine action activities into ongoing development programmes, bearing in mind the international aid effectiveness agenda, and to promote the identification of mine action as a priority in local, national and international development actions, in cooperation with regional and international organisations and international

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[38] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #44.

[39] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #47.

[40] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #49.

financial institutions.[41] Since the Cartagena Summit, the GICHD continued carrying out landmines and livelihoods surveys of mine-affected communities in Afghanistan to gain a better understanding of the development outcomes stemming from demining, and to enhance the contribution that the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) makes towards Afghanistan's development. These surveys provided insight into the costs of explosives contamination and the benefits of mine action, and documented the type of development investments that are valued by this sample of rural communities. Partnership agreements with the Afghan Institute for Rural Development and the Central Statistics Office mean that expertise exists in the country to design implement and report on similar surveys in the future.

327. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties committed to ensure cooperation among all relevant actors to improve national and international policies and development strategies, enhance effectiveness in mine action and reduce the need to rely on international personnel.[42] In this context, and based on the findings of case studies, the GICHD published a policy brief which provides mine action practitioners with an outline of key messages, main issues and recommendations related to transitioning mine action programmes to full national ownership.

VI. Transparency and the exchange of information

328. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties expressed the view that while it is an obligation for all States Parties to provide updated information on implementation, this is particularly important for States Parties in the process of destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 4, for those States Parties in the process of clearing mined areas in accordance with Article 5, for those States Parties that are retaining anti-personnel mines for purposes permitted by Article 3 and for those undertaking measures in accordance with Article 9.

329. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties noted that several States Parties that were in the process of implementing article 5, that have retained anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes and/or that have not yet reported having taken legal or other measures in accordance with article 9 were not up to date in providing transparency information as required. In addition, the annual transparency reporting rate has continued falling since the Cartagena Summit. Since the Cartagena Summit, States Parties agreed that renewed attention will need to be given to the ongoing fulfilment of transparency obligations. In addition, following the Second Review Conference, effective informal exchanges of information would be equally crucial.

330. Since the Cartagena Summit, States Parties have continued recognising that transparency and the open exchange of information, through both formal and informal means existing in the context of the Convention, are essential to ensuring the full implementation of the Convention. The States Parties have also recognised that the provision of accurate and high quality information can support resource mobilisation efforts and hence can contribute to the acceleration of the Convention's implementation.

331. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that States Parties that have not submitted their initial Article 7 reports will immediately fulfil their obligation to initially submit and annually update their Article 7 transparency reports. At the close of the Cartagena Summit, all 156 States Parties that had ratified or acceded to the Convention and had been required

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[41] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #50.

[42] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #51.

to submit initial transparency information in accordance with Article 7 paragraph 1 of the Convention had done so to the exception of Equatorial Guinea. Since the Cartagena Summit, 5 additional States ratified or acceded to the Convention – Finland, Poland, Somalia and South Sudan and Tuvalu – all but for Tuvalu submitted an initial transparency report as required.

332. At the Cartagena Summit, it was recalled that States Parties must annually update Article 7 transparency reports. It was recorded that all but 55 States Parties obliged to provide such a report in 2009 had done so. In 2014, each State Party obliged to provide updated information did so with the exception of the following [81] States Parties[43]: Albania, , Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, , Barbados, Belize, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, , Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, , Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Republic of the, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, , , Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, , Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, , Iceland, , Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Montenegro, , Namibia, Nauru, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, , Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, , Seychelles, Sierra Leone, , Somalia, Solomon Islands, , Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, , Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, , Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen and Zambia.

333. Most types of information provided by States Parties in the context of fulfilling their Article 7 obligations have been referred to elsewhere in this review. Three areas not previously covered include information related to the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities, the technical characteristics of mines at one time produced or currently held by States Parties and mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes as described in Article 3.

334. At the Cartagena Summit, it was recorded that 25 States Parties had provided information on the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities. Since that time, the following information was provided by States Parties: Finland reported that it has not produced anti-personnel mines since 1981 and the production lines were destroyed. Poland reported that it has completed ceased production of anti-personnel mines since 1988. Somalia and South Sudan reported that there are no and never have been anti-personnel mine production facilities in their respective countries.

335. At the Cartagena Summit, it was recorded that 72 States Parties had provided information on technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines produced or currently held, giving information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines. Since that time, the following four additional States Parties have provided such information, as required by Article 7, paragraph 1.h: Finland, Poland, Somalia and South Sudan.

336. At the Cartagena Summit, it was recorded that 76 States Parties had reported, as required by Article 7, paragraph 1 d), anti-personnel mines retained for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques in accordance with Article 3. Since that time the following has transpired:

(a) The following four States Parties have reported for the first time that they now retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes: Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Finland.

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[43] UNODA database of Article 7 reports accessed on 27 June 2014.

(b) The following five States Parties which had previously reported that they had retained anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes now report that they do not retain any mines: Afghanistan, Colombia, Latvia, Luxembourg and Niger.

(c) An additional four States Parties have reported for the first time that they do not retain anti-personnel mines: Burkina Faso, Poland, Somalia and South Sudan.

(d) The following State Party has not yet declared whether it retains antipersonnel mines for permitted purposes: Tuvalu.

337. There are now 75 States Parties that have reported that they retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The number of anti-personnel mines reported retained by the States Parties is contained in Annex III.

338. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that all States Parties will annually report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and actual use of antipersonnel mines retained, explain any increase or decrease in the number of retained antipersonnel mines[44]. Since the Cartagena Summit, Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention have continued promoting the use of their Standing Committee as a vehicle to volunteer additional information on retained anti-personnel mines. Of the 75 States Parties that retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes, 32 have since the Cartagena Summit provided information on the permitted use and / or results of such use as follows:

(a) The following 27 States Parties have volunteered information on the use of retained anti-personnel mines for the training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques: Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Mozambique, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and Zambia.

(b) The following 8 States Parties have volunteered information on the use of retained anti-personnel mines for the development of mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques: Argentina, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom and Venezuela. (See Annex III, table 2).

339. At the Cartagena Summit, States Parties agreed to regularly review the number of anti-personnel mines retained to ensure that they constitute the minimum number absolutely necessary for the purposes permitted by the Convention and destroy all those exceeding that number. States Parties also agreed to encourage States Parties that have maintained the same number of anti-personnel mines over periods of years and have not reported on the use of such mines for permitted purposes or on concrete plans for their use to report on such

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[44] Cartagena Action Plan, action #57.

use and such plans.[45] Over a period of years, the numbers of anti-personnel mines retained for permitted purposes by 28 States Parties have been constant.

340. States Parties have acted on the commitment they made at the Cartagena Summit to "take full advantage of the flexibility of the Article 7 reporting process, as a tool to assist in implementation, including through the reporting format "Form J" to provide information on matters which may assist in the implementation process and in resource mobilization, such as information on international cooperation and assistance, victim assistance efforts and needs and information on measures being taken to ensure gender sensitization in all aspects of mine action[46].Since the Cartagena Summit, the following States Parties made use of "Form J" to provide information on matters related to resources, cooperation and assistance Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland and Thailand.. Since the Cartagena Summit, the following States Parties made use of "Form J" to provide information on victim assistance efforts and needs: Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe. Since the Cartagena Summit, the following State Party made use of "Form J" to provide information on measures being taken to ensure gender sensitisation in all aspects of mine action: Cambodia.

341. At the Cartagena Summit, given the undertakings assumed in the Cartagena Action Plan, Belgium, as the coordinator of an informal article 7 contact group, expressed the wish to focus greater attention to the ongoing fulfilment of article 7 obligations and place the emphasis on producing high quality transparency reports. To this end, Belgium presented to the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties a paper which highlighted the importance of further discussions on a number of matters concerning the Convention's transparency provisions and the reporting process, including ways and means to increase both the reporting rate and the quality of information reported. Since the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, Belgium continued these discussions through consultations with delegations and through its ongoing efforts in coordinating the informal Article 7 Contact Group. At the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, Belgium presented a roadmap for better reporting with objectives to be achieved by the Third Review Conference, including that all initial reports should have been submitted and all States Parties with key obligations to implement should have provided updated information. In parallel, the Article 7 Contact Group and its Coordinator continued consultations and discussions on the development of tools to facilitate reporting and encouraged all interested States Parties to take part in the process.

VII. Measures to ensure compliance

342. At the close of the Cartagena Summit, there were 59 States Parties that had reported that they had adopted legislation in the context of article 9 obligations and that there were 33 States Parties that had reported that they considered existing national laws to be sufficient to give effect to the Convention. The remaining 64 States Parties had not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of article 9 obligations or that they considered existing laws were sufficient to give effect to the Convention.

343. The States Parties had previously acknowledged that the primary responsibility for ensuring compliance rests with each individual State Party and that article 9 of the

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[45] Cartagena Action Plan, actions #56 and #58.

[46] Cartagena Action Plan, action #55.

Convention accordingly requires each State Party to take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress prohibited activities by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control. With this in mind and with over 40 percent of States Parties not having yet reported on legislative measures to prevent and suppress prohibited activities, at the Cartagena Summit the States Parties expressed the view that it remains an important challenge for the States Parties to act with greater urgency to take necessary legal measures in accordance with Article 9.

344. To overcome challenges concerning the application of article 9 of the Convention, it was agreed at the Cartagena Summit that States Parties that have not developed national implementation measures will, as a matter of urgency, develop and adopt legislative, administrative and other measures in accordance with article 9 to fulfil their obligations under this article and thereby contributing to full compliance with the Convention. It was also agreed that all States Parties will share information on implementing legislation and its application through reports made in accordance with article 7 and the Intersessional Work Programme.[47]

345. Since the Cartagena Summit, the following additional States Parties have reported that they have established legislation in accordance with article 9 or that existing laws were sufficient to give effect to the Convention. Bhutan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Poland and Qatar. There are now 63 States Parties that have reported that they have adopted legislation in the context of article 9 obligations, and 37 States Parties that had reported that they consider existing national laws to be sufficient to give effect to the Convention. The remaining 61 States Parties have not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of article 9 obligations or that they considered existing laws were sufficient to give effect to the Convention. (See Annex V).

346. During the June 2011 intersessional work programme, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, with the support of the ICRC, sought to assist States Parties in fulfilling their Article 9 obligations. The Co-Chairs used a small-group format to provide an interactive forum for delegations to work together to overcome challenges associated with Article 9 implementation. At this small group session, representatives of Bulgaria, Ireland and Zambia shared their national experiences in establishing legislation or on determining that existing legislation was sufficient. The Co-Chairs noted that States Parties that still must fulfil Article 9 obligations could draw upon experiences such as these.

347. In the Cartagena Action Plan it was agreed that all States Parties will, in case of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention, work together with the States Parties concerned to resolve the matter expeditiously in a manner consistent with Article 8.1.[48] Since the Cartagena Summit, States Parties expressed concern that there have been several allegations of use in recent years, by armed non-State actors in States that are party to the Convention, by States not parties, and even by States Parties, and emphasised the importance of a strong reaction to allegations of non-compliance by all States Parties.

348. Since the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties were informed about an allegation that may relate to compliance with the Convention's prohibitions within the territory of Turkey. In 2010, Turkey indicated that it was investigating this matter and would subsequently inform the States Parties of the outcome of its investigation. Concern was expressed about this allegation, the commitment to investigate was welcomed and a high

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[47] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #60.

[48] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #53.

level of transparency was encouraged. In addition, the President of the Second Review Conference informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that, in keeping with both Cartagena Action Plan commitments and the practices employed by her predecessors, she had engaged those concerned in accordance with article 8.1 on the above mentioned matter.

349. At the June 2011 meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, the Co-Chairs recalled that the 10MSP Geneva Progress Report recorded that, in 2010, the States Parties were informed about an allegation that may relate to compliance with the Convention's prohibitions within the territory of Turkey. Turkey reported that a legal process concerning these allegations was continuing and that it would subsequently inform the States Parties of the outcome of this process. At the May 2012 meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Turkey again reported that a legal process concerning these allegations was continuing and that it would subsequently inform the States Parties of the outcome of this process.

350. In 2013, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention (Bulgaria and New Zealand) wrote to Turkey to thank Turkey for having kept the States Parties informed regarding previous concerns about compliance on its territory and to note that their understanding from recent news reports was that a court verdict had now been rendered with respect to one such concern and that a senior military officer had been convicted in a case that concerns Turkish soldiers killed and injured by mines planted by the Turkish armed forces. Given this development, the Co-Chairs invited Turkey to share this news and related details. The Co-Chairs also suggested that, if it was the case that anti-personnel mines were used by the Turkish armed forces, Turkey may wish to clarify what additional legal, administrative and other steps are being taken to prevent a repetition of any such prohibited activities in the future.

351. Turkey responded to the Co-Chairs' invitation by indicating that further to certain allegations in the Turkish media with regard to an explosion which claimed the lives of soldiers in the Cukurca Province of Turkey in April 2009, an investigation was initiated with the matter subsequently brought before the Turkish General Staff Military Court. Turkey further indicated that on 19 April 2013 the court rendered its verdict and sentenced a Turkish Brigadier General to 6 years and 8 months of imprisonment due to causing death and injury by negligence. Turkey noted that this was the initial verdict of the court of first instance, not the final decision, with the verdict open to an appeal process. Turkey committed to share with the States Parties further developments in due course.

352. Turkey also responded to the Co-Chairs' invitation by indicating that another allegation that had appeared in the press on a possible use of a M2A4 type mine in the Sirnak Province on 9 April 2009 has also been addressed in a careful and in-depth manner. Turkey further indicated that a detailed investigation was undertaken which concluded that that there had not been an explosion and that the registry of Turkish Armed Forces showed that the mine allegedly in question was destroyed before the end of 2009, together with the stockpiled ones. Turkey also added that it is aware of news in the Turkish press regarding an explosion on 1 May 2013 and that it is currently being investigated. Turkey added that, as in other cases, any possible developments will be shared with the ISU and the States Parties in due course.

353. Since the Cartagena Summit, the case of alleged use of anti-personnel mines by armed non-State actors in Sudan was specifically mentioned. With respect to this case, an August 2011 report issued by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that "both the SAF (Sudanese Armed Forces) and the SPLA-N (Sudan People's Liberation Army – North) are reported to have laid anti-personnel mines in strategic areas of Kadugli town", that "the SAF is reported to have mined the Kalimo neighbourhood" and

that "the SPLA-N is reported to have laid land mines in areas around the deputy governor's residence." In 2013, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention (Bulgaria and New Zealand) wrote to Sudan to recall that in 2012 the International Campaign to Ban Landmines had brought to the States Parties' attention allegations of the use of antipersonnel mines in Sudan in 2011 and 2012. The Co-Chairs invited Sudan to share with information on any investigations that have been carried out and on their results and any related legal proceedings. No information was provided.

354. In 2013, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention (Bulgaria and New Zealand) wrote to both Cambodia and Thailand to express their gratitude for their longstanding commitment to comply with the Convention and to note that they were encouraged that landmine removal was on the agenda of a Cambodia-Thailand Joint Working Group. In this context, the Co-Chairs invited Cambodia and Thailand to share with other States Parties information on how joint efforts were proceeding to clear mines along their common border.

355. Cambodia, in 2013, responded to the Co-Chairs' invitation, indicating that pursuant to the International Court of Justice's (ICJ) Order for Provisional Measures, dated 18 July 2011 and based on the result of discussion of the Eighth Meeting of the General Border Committee (GBC) in Phnom Penh on 21 December 2011, the Joint Working Group had held three meetings (Bangkok on 3-5 April 2012, Phnom Penh on 26-28 June 2012 and Bangkok on 17-19 December 2012). Cambodia further indicated that the ninth meeting of the General Border Committee (GBC) was held in Rayongfrom 15-17 May 2013, that the meeting focused on general cooperation along and across the borders of Cambodia and Thailand, including mine action cooperation, and that the meeting maintained that both sides agreed to encourage the cooperation between Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) and Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC). Cambodia added regarding the demining in the areas adjacent to PreahVihear temple, that both sides tasked CMAC and TMAC to jointly conduct de-mining based on a Joint Demining Plan, details of which Cambodia shared with the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention. Cambodia further noted that CMAC and TMAC had planned to meet at the end of June 2013 in Thailand to consolidate a deployment plan. Cambodia subsequently reported that this was delayed until further notice.

356. Thailand welcomed, in particular, the outcomes of the 9th Meeting of the General Border Committee (GBC), chaired by both countries' Defense Ministers and indicated that it is also looking forward to the next meeting between Thailand Mine Action Center (TMAC) and Cambodia Mine Action Centre (CMAC). Thailand expressed the hope that the two countries will work together even more closely in the area of mine action and that this constructive approach will lead to the possibility of joint demining along Thai-Cambodia border in the future.

357. The Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention wrote to Yemen to recall that in 2012 the ICBL had brought to the States Parties' attention allegations concerning the emplacement of anti-personnel mines at the Ministry of Industry building in Sana'a in 2011. The Co-Chairs invited Yemen to share information on the possible new use of anti-personnel mines, noting that any new use of anti-personnel mines would be in contravention of one of the main provisions of the Convention – that anti-personnel mines shall not be used under any circumstances. The Co-Chairs also suggested that if such use is confirmed, they would encourage Yemen to share with States Parties efforts Yemen is undertaking to prosecute those involved and to take steps to prevent any additional prohibited activities from being undertaken in Yemen.

358. In 2013, several States Parties expressed deep concern about recent reports on use allegations concerning States Parties of the Convention. Particular concern was expressed with respect to reports of the use of anti-personnel mines in Yemen. Concerning this case,

the President of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties reported that he had acted on States Parties' obligations under Article 8.1 of the Convention "to work together in a spirit of cooperation to facilitate compliance," meeting with Yemen's delegation and expressing that the response by Yemen should contain the following six aspects: an immediate investigation into the use of anti-personnel mines in the area in question; the identification and prosecution of those responsible for deploying anti-personnel mines; the identification of the source of the anti-personnel mines and how these mines were obtained, particularly given that Yemen had long ago reported the destruction of all stocks; the destruction of any additional stocks discovered and the clearance of the mined areas in question as soon as possible; action, as soon as possible, to prevent and suppress any possible future violation of the Convention; and, all of these matters being undertaken in an extremely timely and transparent matter. Yemen responded to this mater by reaffirming its commitment to full compliance with the Convention and by informing the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that Yemen will conduct a thorough investigation.

359. The Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties expressed concern about the allegations of use of anti-personnel mines in different parts of the world and reaffirmed the determination of the States Parties to the Convention to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by these weapons. With regard to the breach of the Convention in "Wadi Bani Jarmouz" in Yemen, the Meeting expressed its appreciation of the Government of Yemen's Official Communiqué of 17 November 2013 outlining the seriousness of the situation, Yemen's renewed commitment towards all aspects of the Convention and its commitment to investigate and take necessary action. In this regard, the Meeting warmly welcomed the commitment of Yemen to provide to the States Parties, through the President, an interim report by 31 March 2014, and a final report by 31 December 2014, on (a) the status and outcomes of Yemen's investigation, (b) the identification of those responsible for deploying anti-personnel mines, and subsequent measures taken, (c) information on the source of the anti-personnel mines and how those mines were obtained, particularly given that Yemen had long ago reported the destruction of all stockpiles, (d) the destruction of any additional stocks discovered and the clearance of the mined areas in question, and (e) action to prevent and suppress any possible future prohibited activities undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.

360. On 29 March 2014, Yemen submitted an interim report with regard to the breach of the Convention in "Wadi Bani Jarmouz," as requested by the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties. This report outlined actions taken by the Government of Yemen since the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties, including the recommendation of the Government of Yemen that the Minister of Defence take serious action to investigate with respect to those responsible for emplacing anti-personnel mines in accordance with Yemeni Law No. 25 issued on 19 April 2005 on the ban on the stockpiling, production and use of anti-personnel mines and the establishment of an investigation committee.

361. In 2013, Canada informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that two Canadian citizens were criminally charged in March 2013 on numerous weapons-related offenses, after an illegal arms cache, which included landmines, was found at their private home in Canada. Canada indicated that while it was not able to comment further as the matter was still before the courts, the case demonstrates the effectiveness of the mechanisms which Canada has put in place to prosecute those who breach Convention obligations. Canada committed to report on the outcome of the case at the next meeting under the Convention, as appropriate.

362. Since the Cartagena Summit, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) continued fulfilling the United Nations Secretary General's responsibility to prepare and update a list of names, nationalities and other relevant data of qualified experts designated for fact finding missions authorised in accordance with Article 8.8. Since the

Cartagena Summit, the following 27 States Parties provided new or updated information for the list of experts: Albania, Argentina, Belarus, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, Germany, Iraq, Jordan, Latvia, Moldova, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Portugal, Serbia, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uruguay.

363. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed that all States Parties will recognize that when armed non-State actors operate under State Parties' jurisdiction or control, such non-State actors will be held responsible for acts prohibited to States Parties under the Convention, in accordance with national measures taken under Article 9.[49] Since the Cartagena Summit, Colombia again advised the States Parties that armed non-State actors are carrying out acts in contravention of the Convention's prohibitions on Colombian territory.

VIII. Implementation support

Implementation Support Unit

364. At the Cartagena Summit, the increasing appreciation on the part of the States Parties for the work of the ISU was recorded as was the evolution in terms of the support provided by the ISU. The Cartagena Summit also recalled that the States Parties have agreed to assure that, on a voluntary basis, they would provide the resources necessary for the operations of the unit. In addition, the Cartagena Summit highlighted that a challenge for the States Parties remains to ensure the sustainability of funding of the operations of the ISU, through either the existing method or another manner. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties also highlighted that without a sustainable means of financing, the ISU will have to drastically reduce its service offerings, which no doubt would adversely affect the implementation process.

365. Also at the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties endorsed a President's Paper on the establishment of an open ended task force with a mandate to develop terms of reference for an evaluation of the Implementation Support Unit. It was agreed that an independent consultant would be hired to execute the evaluation, and, that the evaluation should address issues related to (a) the tasks and responsibilities of the ISU, (b) the financing of the ISU, and, (c) the institutional framework for the ISU.

366. The "ISU Task Force" met for the first time on 10 February 2010 at which time the Task Force agreed on its working methods and terms of reference for an independent consultant, approved the proposal that Mr. Tim Caughley serve as the independent consultant and was presented with cost estimates for the evaluation which totalled US$ 83,000. The ISU Task Force met for a second time on 10 March 2010 at which time the independent consultant presented his work plan and the Chair of the Task Force indicated that she would write to all States Parties to solicit voluntary contributions to cover the costs of the evaluation. On 15 April 2010, the independent consultant delivered his preliminary report to the Task Force and on 2 June 2010, at the Task Force's third meeting, the independent consultant presented this preliminary report. On 21 June 2010, the Chair of the Task Force presented a preliminary status report to the meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention.

367. On 1 September 2010, the independent consultant delivered his final report to the Task force and on 8 September, at the Task Force's fourth meeting, the independent consultant presented this final report. This final report contained options reflecting "a range

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[49] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #61.

of views expressed to the consultant" which the consultant recommended "should be considered against the overall finding that there are high levels of satisfaction with the ISU and with the manner in which its staff carry out their work to support the States Parties in implementing the Convention." Also at the 8 September 2010 meeting, the Task Force received comments on the report presented by the Director of the GICHD, the ICBL, the ICRC, the United Nations Mine Action Team and the Director of the ISU. In addition at this meeting, the Task Force focused on the options identified in the consultant's final report and on how to take these further in order to arrive at a report and recommendations for the 10MSP. At its fifth meeting on 3 November 2010, the Task Force discussed its final report.

368. The evaluation of the ISU was funded on a voluntary basis with contributions having been provided by Albania, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, and Norway.

369. At the 2010 Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, the States Parties endorsed the final report of the ISU Task Force. In doing so, the States Parties (a) mandated the President, in consultation with the States Parties, to conclude an amended agreement with the GICHD regarding the ISU, (b) adopted the "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU," ensuring that the ISU is directly responsible to the States Parties while it continues to be hosted by the GICHD, and, (c) tasked the President to establish an informal open-ended working group to examine new models for the financing of the ISU and present recommendations and draft decisions on the most feasible comprehensive financing model for adoption by the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties, so it may be effective from the financial year 2012. In addition, the States Parties endorsed the 10MSP President's Statement on the Endorsement of the ISU Task Force Report.

370. At the 20 June 2011 meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, the President reported that on 16 February 2011, he sent to the Director of the GICHD an initial draft amended agreement. The consultations between the President and the Director of the GICHD lasted until 27 April 2011. On the basis of these consultations, the President prepared a revised draft and sent it to the States Parties on 10 May 2011 and subsequently distributed a discussion paper.

371. On 19 May 2011, the President convened an informal meeting to discuss the draft amended agreement. Representatives of 40 States Parties participated in this meeting. In general, the States Parties expressed support for the proposed draft amended agreement, with many considering the proposed draft consistent with both the 10MSP decisions and the President's mandate. Two States Parties asked for finalising the new financing scheme of the ISU, before negotiating the amended agreement with the GICHD. One State Party expressed concerns regarding the proposed draft amended agreement and asked for fundamental changes with most participants expressing their opposition to such fundamental changes.

372. Following the 19 May 2011 informal meeting, the President invited written input and consulted bilaterally with delegations on 14 June and throughout the week of 20 June. On 24 June, the President presented a revised agreement to the meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention which he indicated was agreeable, in his view, both to States Parties and to the GICHD. The agreement was produced in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish and signed by the 10MSP President and GICHD Director on 6 September 2012.

373. As noted the 10MSP tasked the President to establish an informal open-ended working group to examine new models for the financing of the ISU and present recommendations and draft decisions on the most feasible comprehensive financing model for adoption by the 11MSP, so it may be effective from the financial year 2012. On 8 March 2011, the 10MSP President convened the first meeting of the open-ended working

group, recalling that the starting point for its efforts was the Final Report to the Task Force on the Evaluation of the ISU, and the Final Report and Recommendations of the ISU Task Force, endorsed by the 10MSP. The President also recalled that the States Parties have expressed satisfaction with the performance, efficiency, professional competence, responsiveness and dedication of the ISU and that there was general agreement among the Task Force members on the need to review the financing model of the ISU, in order to make it sustainable and predictable, and to achieve more equitable burden sharing.

374. At the first meeting of the open-ended working group, most States Parties emphasised that the current funding model of the ISU was not adequate and expressed their readiness to explore other options, aiming at identifying the financing model that may best ensure the continuity of activities, sustainability and predictability of funding for the ISU's activities, as well as provide better burden sharing among the States Parties. Some States Parties asked either for more time, or for more information, in order to be better prepared to continue this discussion. Two States Parties expressed satisfaction with the existing voluntary funding scheme. Arguments were made in the favour of covering the ISU budget on a mixed model of a properly adjusted assessed scheme, with voluntary, and with in-kind contributions. A summary of the discussions of the meeting was distributed to all States Parties and made available on the Convention's website.

375. On 28-29 March 2011, the 10MSP President held a number of bilateral and small group consultations with States Parties regarding the ISU funding model. His main conclusion was that, while there is a degree of diversity as well as divergence of States Parties' positions, there is a large degree of flexibility on the part of a number of State Parties with regard to a future financing scheme for the ISU. On 11 May 2011, the 10MSP President distributed to all States Parties a paper that served as the basis for discussions at the second meeting of the open-ended working group on 19 May 2011. Representatives of States Parties participated in this meeting. At this meeting, the ISU Director provided additional information on the cost structure of the ISU and of other conventions' support mechanisms (BWC, CCW), a description of the financing of the different ISU activities, under the present funding scheme, and, an overview of ISU's tasks related to Meetings of the States Parties, Review Conferences and the intersessional work programme.

376. 20 June 2011, the 10MSP President reported on his efforts regarding the ISU funding model to the meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention. He concluded that while there was a diversity of views regarding a financing model for the ISU, there was broad agreement regarding the value of a well-functioning ISU and on the need to ensure it continued to deliver its high quality services to the States Parties. The 10MSP President expressed that the financing of the ISU's activities through a predictable, sustainable and equitable burden sharing funding model is of paramount importance and that he intended to continue consultations in order to reach agreement on the basic principles and elements for the most appropriate funding model. On 3 November 2011, the last meeting of the open-ended working group took place. At the 11MSP, the 10MSP President presented an oral report on the work of the working group. The 11MSP took note of this report and encouraged action on the recommendations made by the 10MSP President to preserve the results of the work undertaken by the working group in 2011, to work to improve the present funding model and to ensure sufficient contributions are provided to the ISU as long as the financing model remains unchanged.

377. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed that those in a position to do so would provide necessary financial resources for the effective operation of the

Implementation Support Unit.[50] A record of the contributions received by the ISU in support of its annual work plans can be found in Annex VI.

378. The "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU", adopted at the 10MSP, states that "the ISU Director will provide the States Parties with annual financial and activity reports", that the ISU shall "report in written form as well as orally on the activities, functioning and finances of the ISU to each Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference, and to informal meetings under the Convention as appropriate," and that "an audited annual financial report for the previous year and a preliminary annual financial report for the present year shall be submitted by the ISU to the Coordinating Committee and subsequently to each Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conferences for approval." The ISU consistently complied with these reporting requirements, with the reports in question made available to all interested parties on the Convention's website.

Meetings of the States Parties

379. Article 11 of the Convention states that "the States Parties shall meet regularly in order to consider any matter with regard to the application or implementation of this Convention (…)" and that Meetings of the States Parties subsequent to the First Meeting of the States Parties will be convened annually until the First Review Conference. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed to hold annually, until the Third Review Conference, a Meeting of the States Parties. The Tenth Meeting of the States Parties was held in Geneva from 29 November to 3 December 2010 and presided over by H.E. Gazmend Turdiu, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania. The Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties was held in Phnom Penh from 28 November to 2 December 2011 and presided over by H.E. Prak Sokhonn, Minister Attached to the Prime Minister and Vice-President of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority. The Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties was held in Geneva from 3 to 7 December 2012 and presided over by H.E. Ambassador Matjaž Kovačič , Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva. The Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties was held in Geneva from 2 to 5 December 2013 and presided over by H.E. Boudjemâa Delmi, Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

380. Since the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties have continued to make use of their Meetings of the States Parties as mechanisms to advance implementation of the Convention. At each Meeting, the States Parties considered an annual progress report prepared by the Meeting's President. These reports measured progress made in the pursuit of the States Parties core aims since the preceding Meeting of the States Parties, supported the application of the Cartagena Action Plan and highlighted priority areas of work for the States Parties, the Co- Chairs and the presidency in the periods between Meetings of the States Parties. In addition, programmes for the Meetings of the States Parties provided an opportunity for States Parties implementing key provisions of the Convention to provide updates in fulfilling their obligations. As well, at various Meetings of the States Parties, as noted elsewhere in this review, the States Parties took decisions to enhance the effort to implement and ensure compliance with the Convention.

Intersessional Work Programme

381. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties recorded that the Intersessional Work Programme had continued to provide a valuable forum for the informal exchange of information, thus complementing the official exchange of information under Article 7. The States Parties also remarked that, while the Intersessional Work Programme had continued

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[50] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #67.

to play an important role in supporting implementation of the Convention, there had been no thorough assessment of the Intersessional Work Programme since 2002. In this context, at the Cartagena Summit the States Parties agreed to call upon the Coordinating Committee to review the operation and status of the Intersessional Work Programme, with the Chair of the Coordinating Committee consulting widely on this matter and, if necessary, presentingrecommendations to the 10MSP.

382. The Coordinating Committee assessed the Intersessional Work Programme to some degree at each of its meetings in 2010. At the 25 June 2010 meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention and at the 7 September 2010 informal meeting convened to prepare for the 10MSP, the Chair of the Coordinating Committee provided updates on this assessment. It was concluded that the States Parties consider that the Intersessional Work Programme has functioned well since it was last reviewed in 2002. It was noted that the 2002 recalibration of the Intersessional Work Programme had succeeded in providing the space for States Parties in the process of fulfilling key obligations to share their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance and, consequently, in providing greater clarity on and more precise knowledge of the status of the implementation of the Convention. It was also concluded that the principles on which it was founded in 1999 which have contributed to an effective work programme to date – namely coherence, flexibility, partnership informality, continuity and effective preparation – remain valid as do additional principles, namely, transparency and inclusion.

383. While it was concluded that there is general satisfaction with the operation of the Intersessional Work programme, it was also noted that the implementation process has evolved in recent years. Given this evolution, the Coordinating Committee sought to develop recommendations for consideration by the 10MSP that would relate to: (a) the importance of continuing to addressing pressing implementation concerns in an effective manner; (b) the strong desire expressed by States Parties that a more intensive focus be placed on international cooperation and assistance; (c) the value of providing space to explore new ways to carry out intersessional work; and, (d) the potential of maximising synergy between related instruments. In developing recommendations, the Coordinating Committee considered the heavy burden associated with being a Co-Chair or Co-Rapporteur and hence member of both the Coordinating Committee and Article 5 analysing group, and, the proliferation of demands on States to assume roles of responsibility related to conventional weapons more generally.

384. At the 10MSP, the States Parties warmly welcomed the Review of the Intersessional Work Programme, presented by the President of the Second Review Conference on behalf of the Coordinating Committee and, expressed appreciation for the proposal to establish a new Standing Committee, proposed by Zambia. In this context, the 10MSP took the following action:

(a) The 10MSP reaffirmed the ongoing importance of the principles that have been central to the success of the Intersessional Work Programme to date, namely: coherence, flexibility, partnership, informality, continuity, effective preparation, transparency and inclusion;

(b) As noted, the 10MSP established a Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance;

(c) The 10MSP agreed to examine the possibility of rationalising the number of States Parties in leadership positions on Standing Committees, and, in this regard, requested that the President, on behalf of the Coordinating Committee, submit to the June 2011 meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, ideas regarding how many Co-Chairs/Co-Rapporteurs may be required to ensure the effective functioning of the mechanisms established by the States Parties, with a view to a decision to be taken on this matter at the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties;

(d) The 10MSP requested the Coordinating Committee to organise the week of meetings of the Standing Committees in 2011 in such a way that time is allocated for Co-Chairs, individual States Parties and others to experiment with the new ways of using the Intersessional Work Programme to more intensively focus on national contexts or to otherwise creatively support progress in the application of the Cartagena Action Plan. The Meeting further agreed that, on the basis of experimentation carried out during various Intersessional Work Programmes, the States Parties should keep an open mind regarding the structure of the week of meetings of the Standing Committees to ensure the ongoing effectiveness of the Intersessional Work Programme;

(e) The 10MSP acknowledged the ongoing importance of a Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction as long as profound challenges remain in the implementation of article 4;

(f) The 10MSP noted that States Parties, and in particular States Parties that are party to more than one related instrument, should pursue coherence in the scheduling of meetings of relevant instruments, particularly those meetings that deal with the clearance of explosive hazards and assistance to the victims of conventional weapons, and, that the States Parties should regularly evaluate the potential for synergy in the work of various related instruments, while acknowledging the distinct legal obligations of each.

385. Further to the 10MSP decisions to examine the possibility of rationalizing the number of States Parties in leadership positions on Standing Committees and to request the President to submit ideas to achieve this aim, at the 24 June 2011 meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, the 10MSP President presented a proposal on rationalizing the number of States Parties in leadership positions on Standing Committees. This proposal pointed to a reduction in the number of States Parties leading each Standing Committee to be reduced from four to two, with this reduction taking place over the course of two years. The Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention concluded that there was general support for this proposal and it was approved by the 11MSP.

386. As noted, the 10MSP requested the Coordinating Committee to organise the week of meetings of the Standing Committees in 2011 in such a way that time is allocated for Co-Chairs, individual States Parties and others to experiment with new ways of using the intersessional work programme to more intensively focus on national contexts or to otherwise creatively support progress in the application of the Cartagena Action Plan. Further to this decision, the Coordinating Committee agreed that two 1.5 hour sessions on 23 June 2011 would be scheduled for interested Co-Chairs to organise activities to more intensively focus on national contexts or to otherwise creatively support progress in the application of the Cartagena Action Plan. The Coordinating Committee also agreed that these experimental sessions should be based on certain key principles, including: that participation would be on a voluntary basis, particularly as concerns States Parties that would be the subject of a national focus; that the overarching purpose of each session would be to seek cooperative means to support implementation; and, that there would be no report produced attributing views to any participant or revealing participants' affiliations.

387. The decisions of the Coordinating Committee regarding the 2011 intersessional work programme experimentation led to the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance convening two sessions to discuss in more detail the challenges faced by two States Parties in implementing the plans and fulfilling the commitments made in their Article 5 extension requests, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance convening two sessions to discuss in more detail the experiences of two States

Parties in applying the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan, and the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention convening one session to assist States Parties in fulfilling their obligations to take appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures in accordance with Article 9 of the Convention. In assessing this experimentation, the Coordinating Committee in 2011 expressed general satisfaction, noting that the vast majority of delegates that attended the experimental sessions indicated that these sessions indeed resulted in cooperative discussions on how a variety of actors could assist one another in overcoming implementation challenges. There was general agreement that there would be benefit in continuing with experimental sessions. In addition, the Coordinating Committee noted that experimental sessions could be improved in the future, including by aiming for increased interactivity and greater avenues for participation by mine-affected States Parties.

388. In 2012, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance convened two small group sessions to discuss in more detail the challenges faced by two States Parties in implementing the plans and fulfilling the commitments made in their Article 5 extension requests; the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance convened two sessions to discuss in more detail the experiences of two States Parties in applying the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan; and, as noted, the Co- Chairs of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance convened one session to discuss the idea of establishing a platform for partnerships to better enable States Parties to exchange information on available assistance, particularly non-financial assistance.

389. In assessing the efforts of Co-Chairs in 2012 to explore different ways of using the Intersessional Work Programme to more intensively focus on national contexts or to otherwise creatively support progress in the application of the Cartagena Action Plan, the Coordinating Committee noted that participants who provided feedback expressed mixed views, with both benefits to the format (e.g., greater scope for informal participation, more interactivity) and drawbacks (e.g., parallel sessions pose difficulties for small delegations, lack of interpretation) mentioned. It was noted that the feedback provided would be useful for the Coordinating Committee in 2013 to determine whether small group discussions should again be used.

390. In 2013, with a view to constantly ensuring that the work of the Convention could be undertaken in the most efficient manner possible, the Coordinating Committee organised the Intersessional Work Programme in such a way the meetings of the Standing Committees were contained within four working days the week of 27 May 2013. Also in 2013, at the 30 May meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, the Co-Chairs concluded that there was strong support for the Coordinating Committees of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions to aim to schedule the intersessional meetings of each Convention during the same week in 2014. In addition, it was understood that the short period of time between the 13MSP and the Third Review Conference meant that less intersessional work would need to be carried out in 2014 than in previous years. On this basis, the 13MSP agreed that intersessional work in 2014 would take place for a period of no more than one-and-a-half days during the same week as intersessional meetings of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

391. Since the Cartagena Summit, the GICD continued to host, and Switzerland continued to provide financial support, through the GICHD for, the meetings of the Standing Committees, thus ensuring that there was no cost to the States Parties associated with the organization of intersessional meetings.

Coordinating Committee

392. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed to support the efforts of the President and Coordinating to ensure effective preparations and conduct of meetings of the Convention.[51] Each year since the Cartagena Summit, the Coordinating Committee met up to eight times each year fulfil its mandate to coordinate matters relating to and flowing from the work of the Standing Committees with the work of the Convention's formal meetings. Throughout this period, the Coordinating Committee maintained its historic practice of involving, in its work, the ICBL, the ICRC, the United Nations as represented by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, the GICHD, the President-Designate and the Coordinators of the informal Sponsorship Programme and Contact Groups. Summaries of these meetings were made available to all interested actors on the Convention's web site.

Sponsorship Programme

393. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed that those in a position to do so would contribute to the Sponsorship Programme thereby permitting widespread representation at meetings of the Convention, particularly by mine-affected developing States Parties.[52] Since the Cartagena Summit, the Sponsorship Programme, which since the Cartagena Summit was coordinated by Australia, continued to support such representation in the Convention's meetings. In addition, the Sponsorship Programme helped enable States Parties live up to the commitment they made at the Cartagena Summit to ensure the ensure the continued involvement and effective contribution in all relevant Convention related activities by health, rehabilitation, social services, education, employment, gender and disability rights experts.[53]

394. During each year from 2010 to 2012, the informal Sponsorship Programme supported the participation of an average of 47 delegates representing an average of 31 States at each set of intersessional meetings or to each Meeting of the States Parties. In 2013, voluntary contributions to the Sponsorship Programme declined and the programme supported the participation of lower numbers of delegates and States than had been the case in the past, with 19 delegates representing 19 States Parties sponsored to participate in the 2013 intersessional meetings and 28 delegates representing 21 States Parties sponsored to participate in the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties.

395. In 2014, the Sponsorship Programme supported the participation of 11 delegates representing 11 States Parties at the Convention's intersessional meetings. In keeping with the commitment made by the States Parties at the Cartagena Summit to make use of synergies with other relevant instruments of international humanitarian and human rights law, some sponsorship costs in April 2014 were shared sponsorship programmes related to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the United Nations Mine Action Programme Directors Meeting. Also in 2014, diminished funding meant that the Sponsorship Programme Donors' Group was in a position to invite 29 delegates representing 24 States Parties to request sponsorship or the Third Review Conference, in contrast to 131 representing 109 States which were invited to request sponsorship to the Cartagena Summit. A list of the number of beneficiaries of the Sponsorship since the Second Review Conference can be found in annex VII.

Participation of other actors

396. The States Parties, in keeping with their Cartagena Summit commitment, continued to recognise and further encourage the full participation in and contribution to the

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[51] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #63.

[52] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #67.

[53] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #29.

implementation of the Convention by the ICBL, ICRC, national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and their International Federation, the UN, the GICHD, international and regional organisations, mine survivors and their organisations, and other civil society organisations.[54] The States Parties again benefited greatly from the sense of partnership that exists on the part of the wide range of actors that have committed to working together to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Convention.

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[54] Cartagena Action Plan, Action #62.

Annex I

States that have expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention

State	*Date of Formal Acceptance*	*Date of Entry-into-force*
Afghanistan	11 September 2002	1 March 2003
Albania	29 February 2000	1 August 2000
Algeria	9 October 2001	1 April 2002
Andorra	29 June 1998	1 March 1999
Angola	5 July 2002	1 January 2003
Antigua and Barbuda	3 May 1999	1 November 1999
Argentina	14 September 1999	1 March 2000
Australia	14 January 1999	1 July 1999
Austria	29 June 1998	1 March 1999
Bahamas	31 July 1998	1 March 1999
Bangladesh	6 September 2000	1 March 2001
Barbados	26 January 1999	1 July 1999
Belarus	3 September 2003	1 March 2004
Belgium	4 September 1998	1 March 1999
Belize	23 April 1998	1 March 1999
Benin	25 September 1998	1 March 1999
Bhutan	18 August 2005	1 February 2006
Bolivia	9 June 1998	1 March 1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8 September 1998	1 March 1999
Botswana	1 March 2000	1 September 2000
Brazil	30 April 1999	1 October 1999
Brunei Darussalam	24 April 2006	1 October 2006
Bulgaria	4 September 1998	1 March 1999
Burkina Faso	16 September 1998	1 March 1999
Burundi	22 October 2003	1 April 2004
Cambodia	28 July 1999	1 January 2000
Cameroon	19 September 2002	1 March 2003
Canada	3 December 1997	1 March 1999

State	*Date of Formal Acceptance*	*Date of Entry-into-force*
Cape Verde	14 May 2001	1 November 2001
Central African Republic	8 November 2002	1 May 2003
Chad	6 May 1999	1 November 1999
Chile	10 September 2001	1 March 2002
Colombia	6 September 2000	1 March 2001
Comoros	19 September 2002	1 March 2003
Congo (Brazzaville)	4 May 2001	1 November 2001
Cook Islands	15 March 2006	1 September 2006
Costa Rica	17 March 1999	1 September 1999
Côte d' Ivoire	30 June 2000	1 December 2000
Croatia	20 May 1998	1 March 1999
Cyprus	17 January 2003	1 July 2003
Czech Republic	26 October 1999	1 April 2000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 May 2002	1 November 2002
Denmark	8 June 1998	1 March 1999
Djibouti	18 May 1998	1 March 1999
Dominica	26 March 1999	1 September 1999
Dominican Republic	30 June 2000	1 December 2000
Ecuador	29 April 1999	1 October 1999
El Salvador	27 January 1999	1 July 1999
Equatorial Guinea	16 September 1998	1 March 1999
Eritrea	27 August 2001	1 February 2002
Estonia	12 May 2004	1 November 2004
Ethiopia	17 December 2004	1 June 2005
Fiji	10 June 1998	1 March 1999
Finland	9 January 2012	1 July 2012
France	23 July 1998	1 March 1999
Gabon	8 September 2000	1 March 2001
Gambia	23 September 2002	1 March 2003
Germany	23 July 1998	1 March 1999
Ghana	30 June 2000	1 December 2000
Greece	25 September 2003	1 March 2004

State	*Date of Formal Acceptance*	*Date of Entry-into-force*
Grenada	19 August 1998	1 March 1999
Guatemala	26 March 1999	1 September 1999
Guinea	8 October 1998	1 April 1999
Guinea Bissau	22 May 2001	1 November 2001
Guyana	5 August 2003	1 February 2004
Haiti	15 February 2006	1 August 2006
Holy See	17 February 1998	1 March 1999
Honduras	24 September 1998	1 March 1999
Hungary	6 April 1998	1 March 1999
Iceland	5 May 1999	1 November 1999
Indonesia	16 February 2007	1 August 2007
Iraq	15 August 2007	1 February 2008
Ireland	3 December 1997	1 March 1999
Italy	23 April 1999	1 October 1999
Jamaica	17 July 1998	1 March 1999
Japan	30 September 1998	1 March 1999
Jordan	13 November 1998	1 May 1999
Kenya	23 January 2001	1 July 2001
Kiribati	7 September 2000	1 March 2001
Kuwait	30 July 2007	1 January 2008
Latvia	1 July 2005	1 January 2006
Lesotho	2 December 1998	1 June 1999
Liberia	23 December 1999	1 June 2000
Liechtenstein	5 October 1999	1 April 2000
Lithuania	12 May 2003	1 November 2003
Luxembourg	14 June 1999	1 December 1999
Macedonia, FYR of	9 September 1998	1 March 1999
Madagascar	16 September 1999	1 March 2000
Malawi	13 August 1998	1 March 1999
Malaysia	22 April 1999	1 October 1999
Maldives	7 September 2000	1 March 2001
Mali	2 June 1998	1 March 1999

State	*Date of Formal Acceptance*	*Date of Entry-into-force*
Malta	7 May 2001	1 November 2001
Mauritania	21 July 2000	1 January 2001
Mauritius	3 December 1997	1 March 1999
Mexico	9 June 1998	1 March 1999
Moldova, Republic of	8 September 2000	1 March 2001
Monaco	17 November 1998	1 May 1999
Montenegro	23 October 2006	1 April 2007
Mozambique	25 August 1998	1 March 1999
Namibia	21 September 1998	1 March 1999
Nauru	7 August 2000	1 February 2001
Netherlands	12 April 1999	1 October 1999
New Zealand	27 January 1999	1 July 1999
Nicaragua	30 November 1998	1 May 1999
Niger	23 March 1999	1 September 1999
Nigeria	27 September 2001	1 March 2002
Niue	15 April 1998	1 March 1999
Norway	9 July 1998	1 March 1999
Palau	18 November 2007	1 May 2008
Panama	7 October 1998	1 April 1999
Papua New Guinea	28 June 2004	1 December 2004
Paraguay	13 November 1998	1 May 1999
Peru	17 June 1998	1 March 1999
Philippines	15 February 2000	1 August 2000
Poland	27 December 2012	1 June 2013
Portugal	19 February 1999	1 August 1999
Qatar	13 October 1998	1 April 1999
Romania	30 November 2000	1 May 2001
Rwanda	8 June 2000	1 December 2000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2 December 1998	1 June 1999
Saint Lucia	13 April 1999	1 October 1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 August 2001	1 February 2002
Samoa	23 July 1998	1 March 1999

State	*Date of Formal Acceptance*	*Date of Entry-into-force*
San Marino	18 March 1998	1 March 1999
Sao Tome and Principe	31 March 2003	1 September 2003
Senegal	24 September 1998	1 March 1999
Serbia	18 September 2003	1 March 2004
Seychelles	2 June 2000	1 December 2000
Sierra Leone	25 April 2001	1 October 2001
Slovakia	25 February 1999	1 August 1999
Slovenia	27 October 1998	1 April 1999
Somalia	16 April 2012	1 October 2012
Solomon Islands	26 January 1999	1 July 1999
South Africa	26 June 1998	1 March 1999
South Sudan	11 November 2011	9 July 2011
Spain	19 January 1999	1 July 1999
Sudan	13 October 2003	1 April 2004
Suriname	23 May 2002	1 November 2002
Swaziland	22 December 1998	1 June 1999
Sweden	30 November 1998	1 May 1999
Switzerland	24 March 1998	1 March 1999
Tajikistan	12 October 1999	1 April 2000
Tanzania, United Republic of	13 November 2000	1 May 2001
Thailand	27 November 1998	1 May 1999
Timor-Leste	7 May 2003	1 November 2003
Togo	9 March 2000	1 September 2000
Trinidad and Tobago	27 April 1998	1 March 1999
Tunisia	9 July 1999	1 January 2000
Turkey	25 September 2003	1 March 2004
Turkmenistan	19 January 1998	1 March 1999
Tuvalu	13 September 2011	1 March 2012
Uganda	25 February 1999	1 August 1999
Ukraine	27 December 2005	1 June 2006
United Kingdom	31 July 1998	1 March 1999
Uruguay	7 June 2001	1 December 2001

State	*Date of Formal Acceptance*	*Date of Entry-into-force*
Vanuatu	16 September 2005	1 March 2006
Venezuela	14 April 1999	1 October 1999
Yemen	1 September 1998	1 March 1999
Zambia	23 February 2001	1 August 2001
Zimbabwe	18 June 1998	1 March 1999

Annex II

Stockpiled anti-personnel mines destroyed and waiting to be destroyed

Table 1
Stockpiled anti-personnel mines reported destroyed by the States Parties since the Cartagena Summit

State Party	*Up to 2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*Up to 2014*	*Total destroyed*
Afghanistan	486'226							486'226
Albania	1'683'860							1'683'860
Algeria	147'050							147'050
Angola	81'045							81'045
Argentina	99'968							99'968
Australia	134'621							134'621
Austria	116'000							116'000
Bangladesh	189'227							189'227
Belarus	552'033	1'812	11'520				13'332	565'365
Belgium	435'238							435'238
Bosnia & Herz.	461'634							461'634
Brazil	27'852							27'852
Bulgaria	890'209							890'209
Burundi	664							664
Cambodia	105'539							105'539
Cameroon	500							500
Canada	92'551							92'551
Cape Verde	1'516							1'516
Chad	5'727							5'727
Chile	299'219							299'219
Colombia	19'026							19'026
Congo	5'136							5'136

State Party	*Up to 2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*Up to 2014*	*Total destroyed*
Croatia	199'271							199'271
Cyprus	48'916							48'916
Czech Republic	324'412							324'412
DRC	4'487							4'487
Denmark	269'351							269'351
Djibouti	1'188							1'188
Ecuador	262'272							262'272
El Salvador	7'549							7'549
Ethiopia	60'314							60'314
Finland				220'455	744'891		965'346	965'346
France	1'098'485							1'098'485
Gabon	1'082							1'082
Germany	1'700'000							1'700'000
Greece	225'962	388'920				107'058	495'978	721'940
Guinea	3'174							3'174
Guinea Bissau	11'654							11'654
Honduras	7'441							7'441
Hungary	356'884							356'884
Indonesia	12'312							12'312
Iraq			645				645	645
Italy	7'112'811							7'112'811
Japan	1'000'089							1'000'089
Jordan	92'342							92'342
Kenya	35'774							35'774
Kuwait	91'432							91'432
Lithuania	4'104							4'104
Luxembourg	9'522							9'522
Macedonia	38'921							38'921
Malaysia	94'721							94'721
Mali	5'627							5'627

State Party	*Up to 2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*Up to 2014*	*Total destroyed*
Mauritania	26'053							26'053
Moldova	12'892							12'892
Mozambique	37'818							37'818
Namibia	4'936							4'936
Netherlands	260'510							260'510
Nicaragua	133'435							133'435
Niger	113							113
Norway	160'000							160'000
Peru	338'356							338'356
Poland							1'042'386	1'042'386
Portugal	271'967							271'967
Romania	1'075'074							1'075'074
Serbia	1'404'819							1'404'819
Sierra Leone	956							956
Slovakia	185'579							185'579
Slovenia	168'899							168'899
South Africa	312'089							312'089
Spain	849'365							849'365
Sudan	10'566							10'566
Sweden	2'663'149							2'663'149
Switzerland	3'850'212							3'850'212
Tajikistan	3'029							3'029
Tanzania	22'841							22'841
Thailand	335'848							335'848
Tunisia	17'575							17'575
Turkey	2'230'471	707742	22716				730'458	2'960'929
Turkmenistan	6'631'771							6'631'771
Uganda	6'383							6'383
Ukraine	756'216	147'683	6'480	17'420	280'000	572	452'155	1'208'371
United Kingdom	2'401'324							2'401'324

State Party	*Up to 2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*Up to 2014*	*Total destroyed*
Uruguay	1'811							1'811
Venezuela	47'189							47'189
Yemen	78'000							78'000
Zambia	3'345							3'345
Zimbabwe	4'092							4'092
Total	43'221'621	1'246'157	41'361	237'875	1'024'891	107'630	3'700'300	46'921'921

Table 2
Previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines destroyed by the States Parties

State Party	*Up to 2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*Up to 2014*	*Total destroyed*
Afghanistan	62'498	4'392	1'658	2'850	2'276	8'013	19'189	81'867
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14'073							14'073
Bulgaria	12							12
Burundi	41	76	76				152	193
Cambodia	98'132							98'132
Chad	1'211							1'211
Congo	4'000							4'000
Côte d'Ivoire				1'526			1'526	1'526
Ecuador	1'001							1'001
Guinea Bissau55								
Niger	1'772							1'772
Philippines			334				334	334
Uganda	120							120
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia				1'248			1'248	1'248
Total	182'860	4'468	2'068	5'624	2'276	8'013	22'449	205'309

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[55] At the 11MSP, Guinea Bissau indicated that a small stockpile of anti-personnel mines had been found. At the 12MSP, Guinea Bissau indicated that due to the lack of logistical and financial support to the Guinea Bissau mine action programme since 31 July 2012, Guinea Bissau was not in a position to carry out the destruction of these mines at the time. No further update was provided since the 12MSP on this matter.

Table 3
Stockpiled anti-personnel mines reported as remaining to be destroyed by the States Parties

State Party	*Mines to be destroyed*[56]
Belarus	3'356'636
Finland	55'181[57]
Greece[58]	714'173
Poland	16'957
Ukraine	5'584'373
Total	9'727'320

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[56] Sources: Article 7 reports, statements made by the States Parties during the meetings of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction and other information provided by the States Parties.

[57] Source: Article 7 report submitted in 2014.

[58] Source: statement of Greece at the 3rd Review Conference. Greece indicated that 714'173 mines remained to be destroyed and that 239'112 mines had been transferred to Bulgaria with only 107'058 having been destroyed which would indicate that 846'227 remain to be destroyed (953'285 minus 107'058).

Annex III

Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

Table 1
Anti-personnel mines reported retained by 75 States Parties for purposes permitted by Article 3 of the Convention

State Party	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Algeria	6000	5970	5970	5970	5970	5970
Angola		2512		1439	1304	972
Argentina	1268	1142	1046	867	857	841
Australia	6785	6947	6927	6788	3134	1264
Bangladesh	12500			12500	12500	12050
Belarus	6030	6030	6030	6030	6022	6022
Belgium	3245	3204	3100	3041	2569	
Benin[59]						
Bhutan					490	490
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2390	2255	1985	1624	1460	865
Botswana				1019		
Brazil	10986	10051	8976	7913	6587	5251
Bulgaria	3682	3672	3672	3672	3672	3557
Burundi	4	4		4	4	
Cambodia	0	0	0	1118	1190	2473
Cameroon	1885					
Canada	1939	1937	1921	1921	1921	1909
Cape Verde	120					
Chile	4083	3346		3228	3012	2925
Congo Brazzaville	322					
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0			290	290
Croatia	6038	5954	5848	5775	5717	5714
Cyprus	1000	500	500	500	500	500
Czech Republic	2543	2497	2473	2443	2360	2301
Denmark	1990	1950	1893	1879	1832	1820
Djibouti[60]						

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[59] In its Article 7 report submitted in 2008, Benin indicated that it retains 16 mines under Article 3.

[60] In its Article 7 report submitted in 2005, Djibouti indicated that it retains 2996 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

State Party	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Ecuador	1000	1000	910	905	900	100
Eritrea[61]	109	172	172	172	101	101
Ethiopia	303	303	303	303		
Finland				16500	16500	16500
France	4144	4017	4017	3941	3956	3958
Gambia	0	100		100	100	
Germany	2437	2261	2201	2130	2111	1880
Greece	7224	6158	6158	6158	6158	6142
Guinea Bissau	9	9	9			
Honduras[62]						
Indonesia	4978	2454	2454		2454	2454
Iraq	86	535	1421	793	87	
Ireland	67	66	64	62	61	
Italy	689	674	669	643	633	628
Japan	3320	2976	2673	2419	2161	1930
Jordan	950	900	850	900	850	850
Kenya[63]						
Mali[64]						
Mauritania	728	728	728	728	728	728
Mozambique	1963	1943		1683	1363	1363
Namibia	1734	1634				
Netherlands	2413	2214	2021	1830	1750	1557
Nicaragua	1004	963	448		448	
Nigeria	3364	3364	3364	3364		
Peru	4047	2060	2040	2040	2015	2015
Portugal	760	697	694	694	694	694
Romania	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2395
Rwanda[65]						
Senegal	28	28	28	37	37	50
Serbia	3589	3159	3159	3149	3149	3149
Slovakia	1422	1422	1372	1272		1220

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[61] In its reports submitted in 2010 and 2012, Eritrea indicated that 71 of the 172 mines retained for training were inert. In its reports submitted in 2013 and 2014, Eritrea indicated that 71 of the 101 mines were inert.

[62] In its Article 7 report submitted in 2007, Honduras indicated that it retains 815 anti-personnel for the purposes permitted under Article 3.

[63] In its Article 7 report submitted in 2008, Kenya indicated that it retains 3,000 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

[64] In its Article 7 report submitted in 2005, Mali indicated that it retains 600 anti-personnel mines for the purposes permitted under Article 3.

[65] In its report submitted in 2003, Rwanda indicated that the 101 mines declared under Article 3 had been uprooted from minefields to be retained for training purposes.

State Party	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Slovenia	2991		2978	2982	2980	361
South Africa	4356	4356	4355	4356	4367	576
Spain	1797	1735	1729	1718	1710	1691
Sudan	1938	1938	1938	1938	0	1938
Sweden	7364	7364	7150	7094	6930	6235
Tanzania, United Republic of	1780					
Thailand	3638	3626	3466	3374	3350	3227
Togo[66]						
Tunisia	4980	4980	4910	4890	4840	4770
Turkey	15125	15125	15100	15100	14991	14944
Ukraine	211	187	170	0	605	
Uganda	1764	1764		1764		
United Kingdom	903	833	673	311	460	371
Uruguay[67]						
Venezuela	4960	4960	4874	4874		
Yemen	3760	3760	4000	3760	3760	
Zambia	2120	2120	2120	2120	907	
Zimbabwe	550		550	500	450	450

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[66] In its report submitted in 2004, Togo indicated that it retains 436 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

[67] In its Article 7 report submitted in 2008, Uruguay indicated that it retains 260 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Table 2
Summary of voluntary information provided by the States Parties on the plans and the actual use of retained anti-personnel mines

At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that all States Parties will regularly review the number of anti-personnel mines retained for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention to ensure that it constitutes the minimum number absolutely necessary for these purposes and destroy all those exceeding that number. It was agreed that all States Parties will annually report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and the actual use of anti-personnel mines retained, explain any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.

State Party	*Information provided on a voluntary basis on the plans and the actual use of retained anti-personnel mines*
Angola	In 2014, Angola reported that it retained 972 anti-personnel mines, 1,540 fewer mines than in 2010. Anti-personnel mines retained are used by the Angolan Armed Forces for the purposes of development and training, and mines for instruction have been provided to National Institute for Demining and other different mine action operators to instruct on manual, mechanic and canine systems.
Argentina	Argentina retains 841 anti-personnel mines, 427 fewer mines than in 2009. 629 anti-personnel mines are retained by the Argentinian army and 212 by the Institute of Scientific and Technical Investigation for Defence to use for the "Mine Destruction Systems without Explosives" project.
Australia	Australia retains 1,264 anti-personnel mines, 5,521 fewer mines than in 2009. Australia indicated that it views the retention of anti-personnel mines as essential for Australian Force training requirements, including the destruction and disposal of anti-personnel mines, mine awareness and countermine training and to undertake research into the effects of anti-personnel mines. Stocks are now centralised, with small numbers in ammunition depots throughout Australia to support regional training by Engineer units. Training is primarily conducted by the School of Military Engineering (Sydney, Australia). Stock holdings are regularly reviewed and where stock is not required it is marked for disposal. After the 2013 review, a significant portion of stock was destroyed.
Belarus	Belarus retains 6,022 anti-personnel mines, 8 fewer mines than in 2009.
Belgium	In 2013, Belgium reported that it retained 2,569 anti-personnel, 676 fewer mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are retained for the purpose of education and training of EOD specialists and deminers with live ammunition as well as for demolition exercises in order to reduce the quantities of mines in the Armed Forces possession. In 2011, mines were used for the operational training of the Engineer Combat Unit deminers and t train military former combat units in mine risk education.
Bhutan	Bhutan retains 490 anti-personnel mines, 4,001 fewer mines than in 2007. Anti-personnel mines were used for all officers and troops to be given basic and specialised trainings in mine clearance and the removal of improvised explosive devices.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	In 2014, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that it retained 865 anti-personnel mines, 1,525 fewer mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines were used for mine detection dog training and training polygons in

State Party	*Information provided on a voluntary basis on the plans and the actual use of retained anti-personnel mines*
	demining areas.
Brazil	Brazil retains 5,251 anti-personnel mines, 5,731 fewer mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are retained for military training purposes, to allow the Brazilian military armed forces to adequately participate in international demining activities and for the purpose of training in mine detection, clearance and destruction.
Bulgaria	Bulgaria retains 3,557 anti-personnel mines, 125 fewer mines than in 2009.
Cambodia	Cambodia retains 2,473anti-personnel mines, 354 fewer mines than in 2009.
Canada	Canada retains 1,909 anti-personnel mines, 30 fewer mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are retained to study the effect of blast on equipment, to train soldiers on procedures to defuse live anti-personnel mines and to demonstrate the effect of landmines.
Chile	Chile retains 2,925 anti-personnel mines, 1,158 fewer mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are used to train deminers of the Chilean army and navy in the detection, deactivation, and destruction of anti-personnel mines.
Côte d'Ivoire	In 2014, Côte d'Ivoire reported that it retained 290 anti-personnel mines. Anti-personnel mines retained will be used to train officers of the Côte d'Ivoire Republican Forces and the Gendarmerie Nationale.
Croatia	Croatia retains 5,714 anti-personnel mines, 324 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel were used during testing and evaluating demining machines on the test polygon in Cerovec, CROMAC-CTDT and by the Training Company of Engineering Regiment in its regular training and education for deminers.
Czech Republic	The Czech Republic retains 2,301 anti-personnel, 242 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Retained anti-personnel mines were used to train and or educate EOD personnel in mine detection, mine clearance and destruction techniques and for additional courses within the framework of preparation to NATO standards for ISAF operations in Afghanistan.
Denmark	Denmark retains 1,820 anti-personnel mines, 170 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are retained to be used for research and development by the Danish Defence Research Establishment and to be used for training in mine detection.
Ecuador	Ecuador retains 100 anti-personnel mines, 900 fewer than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines have been used in a training course of the National Demining School and Ecuador plans to use 10 anti-personnel mines each year in training and for potential research.
Eritrea	In 2014 Eritrea indicated that it retained 101 anti-personnel mines, 8 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Eritrea also indicated that 71 of these anti-personnel mines are inert.
France	France retains 3,958 anti-personnel mines, 186 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.

State Party	*Information provided on a voluntary basis on the plans and the actual use of retained anti-personnel mines*
Germany	Germany retains 1,880 anti-personnel mines, 557 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Necessary quantities, types and estimated future requirements in terms of retained anti-personnel mines are reviewed on an annual basis. Since the Second Review Conference in 2009, some mines were disassembled for use as inert training mines, others were used for different development programmes in mine protection and clearance and some others were destroyed. In 2013, Germany indicated that the latest review of requirements will lead to an additional destruction of 1,300 anti-personnel mines by the end of 2014.
Greece	Greece retains 6,142 anti-personnel mines, 1,082 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are retained to train soldiers in mine detection and clearance and in canine detection.
Indonesia	In 2014, Indonesia reported that it retained 2,454 anti-personnel mines, 2,524 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Retained anti-personnel mines are used as instruction and teaching materials to further enhance the identification, the detection and the destruction of anti-personnel mines.
Ireland	In 2013, Ireland reported that it retained 61 anti-personnel mines, 6 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. The Irish Defence Forces use live anti-personnel mines in the development and validation of mine render safe procedures, in training personnel for these procedures, in testing and validating mechanical mine clearance equipment and in training personnel in the use of such equipment. Minimum metal content mines are used, as required, in the calibration and testing of mine detection equipment.
Italy	Italy retains 628 anti-personnel mines, 61 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Warfare mines are used for bomb disposals and pioneers training courses.
Japan	Japan retains 1,930 anti-personnel mines, 1,390 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Mines were and will be used for education and training in mine detection and mine clearance and research and development of mine clearance equipment.
Jordan	Jordan retains 850 anti-personnel mines, 100 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Mines were used for the purpose of mine detection training for new deminers and mine detection dog teams working on Jordan's northern border demining project.
Mozambique	In2014, Mozambique reported that it retained 1,363 anti-personnel mines, 600 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. 98 of these mines are inert without explosive and detonators. Three demining operators maintain stocks of anti-personnel mines in Mozambique for the training of deminers and the training and testing of mine detection animals. The Mozambique Defence Forces also retain a stock for training and refresher courses for the Defence Forces Demining Platoon.
Netherlands	The Netherlands retains 1,557 anti-personnel mines, 856 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
Nicaragua	In 2013, Nicaragua reported that it retained 448 anti-personnel mines, 556 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.

State Party	*Information provided on a voluntary basis on the plans and the actual use of retained anti-personnel mines*
Peru	Peru retains 2,015 anti-personnel mines, 2,032 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
Portugal	Portugal retains 694 anti-personnel mines, 66 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are retained and used to train Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams in mine detection, clearance and destruction techniques and to provide basic mine awareness training to military personnel deployed in international missions.
Romania	In 2014, Romania reported that it retained 2,395 anti-personnel mines, 105 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are used in regular training cycles for EOD personnel and engineers and for specific preparation of troops leaving to operational theatres.
Senegal	Senegal retains 50 anti-personnel mines, 22 more anti-personnel mines than in 2009. 13 of these mines are fuse-less and are retained by HI in their offices for training needs. 13 anti-personnel are retained by MECHEM to be used for training the dog team and 24 anti-personnel were collected during demining operations or extracted from rebel stocks before their destruction are kept for training at the Military Engineering Training School.
Serbia	In 2014, Serbia reported that it retained 3,149 anti-personnel mines, 440 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines retained are planned to be used for personnel training towards possible engagement in United Nations peace operations, protection equipment testing, and mine detectors.
Slovakia	In 2014, Slovakia reported that it retained 1,220 anti-personnel mines, 202 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
Slovenia	Slovenia retains 361 anti-personnel mines, 2,630 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
South Africa	South Africa retains 576 anti-personnel mines, 3,960 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
Spain	In 2014, Spain reported that it retained 1,691 anti-personnel mines, 106 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Mines have been used for the development of the "Advanced Global System to Eliminate Anti-Personnel Mines" and for demining training courses.
Sweden	Sweden retains 6,235 anti-personnel mines, 1,129 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. The Swedish Armed Forces use anti-personnel mines in mine clearance training carried out at the Swedish Demining and EOD centre, providing the deminer with experience of actually clearing live mines.
Thailand	In 2014, Thailand reported that it retained 3,227 anti-personnel mines, 411 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. In 2012, the Thailand Mine Action Centre and the Royal Thai Army conducted a training programme with this course being an integral part of Thailand's continuous plan to increase the number of deminers to accelerate mine clearance operations without compromising safety.
Tunisia	Tunisia retains 4,770 anti-personnel mines, 210 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.

State Party	*Information provided on a voluntary basis on the plans and the actual use of retained anti-personnel mines*
Turkey	Turkey retains 14,944 anti-personnel mines, 181 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Mines have been used during the Partnership for Peace Training Centre Mine and EOD course. There are plans to use a minimum of 700 of these mines for the training of staff to be employed for mine clearance along the Syrian border. In addition, an overall reassessment of the number of mines retained for training purposes was being considered.
Ukraine	In 2013, Ukraine reported that it retained 605 anti-personnel mines. While mines retained by Ukraine between 2009 and 2012 decreased from 211 to 0, Ukraine reported anti-personnel mines retained in 2013.
United Kingdom	The United Kingdom retains 371 anti-personnel mines, 532 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. The United Kingdom retains anti-personnel mines with the objective of identifying the anti-personnel mine threat to the United Kingdom Armed Forces, together with maintaining and improving detection, protection, clearance and destruction techniques including for explosive improvised device.
Venezuela	In 2012, Venezuela reported that it retained 4,874 anti-personnel mines, 86 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Mines are retained for the development of mine detection, clearance and destruction techniques.
Zambia	In 2013, Zambia reported that it retained 907 anti-personnel mines, 1,213 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.Training previously carried out covered mine identification and awareness, minefield marking and layout, detection and destruction techniques for mainly military personnel preparing for United Nations Peace Keeping Operations deployment, combat engineers undergoing mandatory career progression courses, and national and regional military officers undergoing Command and Staff Courses.
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe retains 450 anti-personnel mines, 100 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.

Table 3
States Parties that have maintained unchanged number of anti-personnel mines over periods of years

At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that States Parties that have maintained under the provision of Article 3, the same number of anti-personnel mines over periods of years, and have not reported on the use of such mines for permitted purposes or on concrete plans for their use, would be encouraged to report on such use and such plans and to review whether these anti-personnel mines are needed and constitute the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes and to destroy those that are in excess of this number.

Algeria	*Algeria retains 5,970 anti-personnel mines and no change in the quantity of anti-personnel mines retained has been reported since 2010. In 2009, 6,000 anti-personnel mines were reported retained by Algeria and on 20-21 October 2009, 30 mines were used in testing a system to remotely breach minefields.*
Bangladesh	In 2014, Bangladesh reported that it retained 12,050 anti-personnel mines, the first change reported in the quantity of anti-personnel mines retained has been reported since 2009.
Benin	In 2008, Benin reported that it retained 16 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Botswana	In 2012, Botswana reported that it retained 1,019 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Burundi	In 2013, Burundi reported that it retained 4 anti-personnel mines and no change in the quantity of anti-personnel mines retained has been reported since 2004.
Cameroon	In 2009, Cameroon reported that it retained 1,885 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Cape Verde	In 2009, Cape Verde reported that it retained 120 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Colombia	Colombia retains 586 anti-personnel mines and no change in the quantity of anti-personnel mines retained has been reported since 2009.
Congo, Republic of the	In 2009, the Republic of Congo reported than it retained 322 anti-personnel mines no change in the quantity of anti-personnel mines retained has been reported since.
Cyprus	Cyprus retains 500 anti-personnel mines and no change in the quantity of anti-personnel mines has been reported since 2010. In 2009, 1,000 anti-personnel mines were reported retained by Cyprus and 494 anti-personnel mines were destroyed and 6 transferred for purposes permitted by Article 3.
Djibouti	In 2005, Djibouti reported that it retained 2,996 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Ethiopia	In 2012, Ethiopia reported that it retained 303 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009, and no new information has been provided since.
Finland	Finland retains 16,500 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as when it joined the Convention in 2012. Finland indicated that anti-personnel

Algeria	*Algeria retains 5,970 anti-personnel mines and no change in the quantity of anti-personnel mines retained has been reported since 2010. In 2009, 6,000 anti-personnel mines were reported retained by Algeria and on 20-21 October 2009, 30 mines were used in testing a system to remotely breach minefields.*
	mines in stockpiles will be transferred in yearly bases to training organisations of the Finnish Defence Forces.
Gambia	In 2013, the Gambia reported that it retained 100 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2010 and no new information has been provided since. Retained anti-personnel mines are in a secured armoury and routine stock checks are conducted. The Gambia Armed Forces is planning to deploy to Mali under ECOWAS and will use the mines during the pre-deployment training.
Guinea Bissau	In 2011, Guinea Bissau reported that it retained 9 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009 and no new information has been provided since.
Honduras	In 2007, Honduras reported that it retained 815 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Kenya	In 2008, Kenya reported that it retained 3,000 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Mali	In 2005, Mali reported that it retained 600 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Mauritania	Mauritania retains 728 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009.
Namibia	In 2010, Namibia reported that it retained 1,634 anti-personnel mines, 100 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
Nigeria	In 2012, Nigeria reported that it retained 3,364 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009, and no new information has been provided since.
Rwanda	In 2003, Rwanda reported that it retained 101 anti-personnel mines and that these mines had been uprooted from minefields to be retained for training purposes. No new information has been provided since.
Sudan	Sudan retains 1,938 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009.
Tanzania	In 2009, Tanzania reported that it retained 1,780 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Togo	In 2004, Togo reported that it retained 436 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Uganda	In 2012, Uganda reported that it retained 1,764 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009, and no new information has been provided since.
Uruguay	In 2008, Uruguay reported that it retained 260 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Yemen	In 2013, Yemen reported that it retained 3,760 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009.

Annex IV

Transparency reports submitted in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2, 2009-2014

State Party	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Afghanistan	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Albania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Algeria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Andorra	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Angola		✓		✓	✓	✓
Antigua and Barbuda						
Argentina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Austria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bahamas	✓					
Bangladesh	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Barbados						
Belarus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Belize				✓		
Benin						
Bhutan						✓
Bolivia						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Botswana				✓		
Brazil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brunei Darussalam		✓				
Bulgaria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burkina Faso						✓
Burundi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Cambodia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cameroon	✓					
Canada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

State Party	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Cape Verde	✓					
Central Africa Republic						
Chad	✓	✓			✓	
Chile	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Colombia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Comoros						
Congo, Republic of	✓					
Cook Islands			✓			
Costa Rica		✓			✓	
Cote d'Ivoire	✓	✓			✓	✓
Croatia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cyprus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Czech Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DRC	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Denmark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Djibouti						
Dominica						
Dominican Republic	✓					
Ecuador	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
El Salvador	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Equatorial Guinea						
Eritrea	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ethiopia	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Fiji						
Finland				✓	✓	✓
France	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gabon						
Gambia	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ghana			✓		✓	✓
Greece	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

State Party	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Grenada						
Guatemala	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guinea						
Guinea Bissau	✓	✓	✓			
Guyana		✓				
Haiti	✓					
Holy See	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Honduras						
Hungary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iceland					✓	
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iraq	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Italy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jamaica						
Japan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jordan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kenya						
Kiribati						
Kuwait	✓	✓				
Latvia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesotho			✓			
Liberia						✓
Liechtenstein	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lithuania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Luxembourg	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Macedonia, FYR of	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Madagascar	✓	✓	✓			
Malawi	✓	✓				
Malaysia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Maldives						
Mali						

State Party	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Malta	✓					
Mauritania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mauritius				✓		✓
Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Moldova, Republic of	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Monaco	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Montenegro	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Mozambique	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Namibia	✓	✓				
Nauru						
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Zealand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nicaragua	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Niger	✓			✓		
Nigeria	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Niue						
Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Palau	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Panama	✓					
Papa New Guinea						
Paraguay		✓				
Peru	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Poland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Portugal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Qatar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Romania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rwanda						
St Kitts and Nevis				✓	✓	✓
St Lucia						
St Vincent and the Grenadines						
Samoa						

State Party	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
San Marino	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sao Tome and Principe						
Senegal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Serbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Seychelles						
Sierra Leone						
Slovakia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slovenia	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Islands						
Somalia					✓	
South Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Sudan				✓	✓	✓
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sudan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Suriname						
Swaziland					✓	
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Switzerland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tajikistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tanzania, United Republic of	✓					
Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Timor-Leste						
Togo						
Trinidad and Tobago	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Tunisia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Turkey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Turkmenistan		✓				
Tuvalu						
Uganda	✓	✓		✓		
Ukraine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Uruguay						

State Party	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Vanuatu						
Venezuela	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Yemen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Zambia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Zimbabwe	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

Annex V

Legal measures taken in accordance with Article 9

(a) States Parties that have reported that they have adopted legislation in the Context of article 9 obligations

Albania	Australia	Austria
Belarus	Belgium	Belize
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Brazil	Burkina Faso
Burundi	Cambodia	Canada
Chad	Colombia	Cook Islands
Costa Rica	Croatia	Cyprus
Czech Republic	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti
El Salvador	France	Germany
Guatemala	Honduras	Hungary
Iceland	Ireland	Italy
Japan	Jordan	Kiribati
Latvia	Liechtenstein	Luxembourg
Malaysia	Mali	Malta
Mauritania	Mauritius	Monaco
New Zealand	Nicaragua	Niger
Norway	Panama	Peru
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Senegal	Serbia
Seychelles	South Africa	Spain
Sweden	Switzerland	Timor Leste
Trinidad and Tobago	Turkey	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Yemen	Zambia	Zimbabwe

(b) States Parties that have reported that they consider existing laws to be sufficient in the context of Article 9 obligations

Algeria
Andorra
Argentina
Bhutan
Bulgaria
Central African Republic
Chile
Denmark
Estonia
Ethiopia
Greece
Guinea Bissau
Holy See
Indonesia
Kuwait
Lesotho
Lithuania
Mexico
Montenegro
Mozambique
Namibia
Netherlands
Papua New Guinea
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Samoa
Slovakia
Slovenia
Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Tunisia
Ukraine
United Republic of Tanzania
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(c) States Parties that have not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that they consider existing laws to be sufficient

- Afghanistan
- Angola
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Bahamas
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Benin
- Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- Botswana
- Brunei Darussalam
- Cameroon
- Cape Verde
- Comoros
- Congo
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Fiji
- Finland
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Grenada
- Guinea
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Iraq
- Jamaica
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Maldives
- Nauru
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Palau
- Paraguay
- Philippines
- Rwanda
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- San Marino
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Sierra Leone
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Swaziland
- Thailand
- Togo
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Uruguay
- Vanuatu

Annex VI

Contributions received in support of the annual work plans of the Implementation Support Unit, 2010-2014

	2010	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*Total Contributions*
Albania	CHF1'042	CHF1'736	CHF1'736	CHF 1'736		CHF6'250
Algeria		CHF3'876	CHF5'935	CHF 6'043		CHF15'854
Argentina		CHF5'013	CHF5'013			CHF10'026
Australia	CHF180'946	CHF149'634	CHF195'909	CHF 121'086	CHF 100'000	CHF747'575
Austria	CHF43'089	CHF42'308		CHF 18'532	CHF 24'218	CHF128'147
Belgium	CHF64'680	CHF60'855				CHF125'535
Bosnia & Herz.						CHF0
Bulgaria				CHF 466		CHF466
Burundi						CHF0
Cambodia		CHF2'723	CHF2'782	CHF 2'805		CHF8'310
Canada	CHF98'919	CHF92'180				CHF191'099
Chile	CHF5'727		CHF27'850	CHF 14'236		CHF47'813
Colombia			CHF9'434	CHF 13'689		CHF23'123
Croatia	CHF24'400					CHF24'400
Czech Republic						CHF0
Cyprus	CHF3'300	CHF3'200	CHF3'025	CHF 1'230		CHF10'755
Denmark	CHF53'190	CHF50'374	CHF47'968	CHF 48'925	CHF 56'000	CHF256'457
Estonia	CHF1'371	CHF1'263	CHF1'201	CHF 1'211		CHF5'046
France			CHF11'894			CHF11'894
Germany	CHF19'404	CHF16'946	CHF83'390	CHF 85'295		CHF205'035
Greece	CHF6'468					CHF6'468
Hungary	CHF14'032	CHF11'905		CHF 12'152		CHF38'089
Iceland						CHF0
Indonesia	CHF1'300	CHF1'700	CHF1'700	CHF 1'700		CHF6'400
Iraq		CHF3'904		CHF 5'348		CHF9'252
Ireland		CHF24'470	CHF24'048	CHF 61'400	CHF 61'400	CHF171'318
Italy	CHF65'907	CHF59'114	CHF60'943	CHF 60'798		CHF246'762
Jordan				CHF 888		CHF888
Lithuania	CHF3'825		CHF3'412			CHF7'237
Luxembourg						CHF0
Malaysia	CHF1'702	CHF833	CHF978			CHF3'513
Malta						CHF0

	2010	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*Total Contributions*
Mexico			CHF4'589	CHF 4'533		CHF9'122
Mozambique		CHF4'920	CHF4'920			CHF9'840
Netherlands	CHF 120'664	CHF12'901	CHF77'040	CHF 100'000		CHF310'605
New Zealand				CHF 14'458		CHF14'458
Nigeria						CHF0
Norway	CHF142'653	CHF166'583	CHF230'818	CHF 137'694		CHF677'748
Philippines						CHF0
Qatar		CHF3'213				CHF3'213
Senegal						CHF0
Serbia			CHF2'000			CHF2'000
South Africa						CHF0
Slovenia		CHF11'716	CHF11'822	CHF 12'136		CHF35'674
Spain						CHF0
Sweden	CHF48'951		CHF69'330	CHF 67'465		CHF185'746
Switzerland	CHF70'946	CHF76'751	CHF60'000	CHF 60'000		CHF267'697
Thailand	CHF3'500	CHF2'000				CHF5'500
Turkey	CHF4'245	CHF3'510	CHF3'633	CHF 3'638		CHF15'026
United Kingdom						CHF0
	CHF980'261	CHF813'628	CHF951'369	CHF 857'464	CHF 241'618	CHF3'844'340

Annex VII

Number of beneficiaries of the Sponsorship Programme, 2010-2014

	2010		*2011*		*2012*		*2013*		*2014*	
	Delegates	States	Delegates	States	Delegates	States	Delegates	States	Delegates	States
Intersessional meetings	43	29	49	31	45	29	19	19	11	11
Meetings of the States Parties / Review Conference	48	32	53	34	46	30	28	21		